

# THE Hongkong Weekly Press

## AND China Overland Trade Report.

Vol. LII.]

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No. 24

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### BIRTHS.

At 74, Middle Road, Singapore, on the 2nd December, 1900, the wife of Mr. C. SCULLY, of a daughter.

On the 3rd December, 1900, at No. 4, Shantung Road, Shanghai, the wife of the Rev. W. NELSON BITTON, of the London Mission, Shanghai, of a son.

On the 3rd December, 1900, at 7, Albany Gardens, Shanghai, the wife of A. T. KEMMER, F.R.C.S., Ed., C. M. S. Hospital, Hangchow, of a son.

At Kowloon, on the 9th December, 1900, the wife of Mr. W. WILSON, of a daughter.

At No. 67, Wyndham Street, on the 11th December, the wife of Mr. A. WEILL, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

On the 28th November, 1900, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, FREDERICK J. J. PRYNN to ELIZABETH C. CRUMPE.

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 10th December, by the Rev. R. F. Cobbold, M.A., JOHN JAMES CURT WATSON, M.A., M.D., B.Ch., Trin. Coll., Dublin, Major Royal Army Medical Corps, only son of the late Capt. WATSON, Military Train (Army Service Corps), to MARGARET SARA LYONS, eldest daughter of John LYONS, Branksea, Sydney, New South Wales.

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 12th December, 1900, by Rev. R. F. Cobbold, M.A., GEORGE MONTAGU HARSTON, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), second son of George Alfred HARSTON, of Wentworth House, Harrogate, to MABEL ELSIE HARSTON, daughter of Edward F. Buttemer HARSTON, of 24, Trebovir Road, South Kensington.

### DEATHS.

At Tanjong Rhu, on Sunday, the 2nd December, Mr. J. C. GROOT, late Apothecary of Port Dickson, aged 38 years.

On the 7th December, 1900, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, JOHN N. MERRILL, of San Francisco, U.S.A., aged 35 years.

On 11th instant, at 12.30 a.m., suddenly, at his residence, 14, Arbutnot Road, JANUARIO ANTONIO DE CARVALHO, for many years cashier at the Colonial Treasury, aged 70 years.

### THE

## Hongkong Weekly Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

### ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The English mail of the 9th November arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Bengal*, on the 9th December (30 days); the German mail of the 12th Nov. arrived, per N. D. L. steamer *Prinzess Irene*, on the 9th December (27 days); and the American mail of the 13th November arrived per T. K. K. steamer *Hongkong Maru*, on the 11th December (28 days).

### EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Of the War Vote of sixteen millions sterling passed by Parliament on the 12th instant, half a million is to be devoted to expenses in connection with the China expedition.

According to the *N.-C. Daily News* Tientsin correspondent, a large force of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung's Hupeh "rescue" army is reported as stationed in South Chihli. Its object is unknown.

Last week the British troops at Shanghai when on leave were without their side-arms. This appears to be a result of the recent disturbances, but we do not hear that the other troops were similarly unarmed.

According to Laffan's correspondent, Sir Ernest Satow has objected to any indemnity being claimed from China for the native Christians at Peking, who, he says, indemnified themselves by looting after the capture of the city by the Allies.

The Government of Netherlands India proposes to reform the organisation of the corps of schuttery or militia in the ports of Java. Service remains compulsory on all Europeans but the conditions will be made easier. Khaki drill will be used for the uniforms.

A Blue Book was issued this week. Sir Claude Macdonald's despatches concerning the siege of Peking, makes special mention of Captains Strouts, Poole and Halliday, of civilians Oliphant, Warren, Dering, Cockburn, Ker, Norris, Morrison and others; likewise of some foreigners, notably M. Shiba.

The latest Imperial appointments indicate a very vacillating policy. Sun Chia-nai, the new President of the Board of Rites and member of the Hanlin Collage, is a friend of the Emperor. On the other hand, Wang Wen-shao is elevated to the Grand Secretariat, Lu Chuan-liu and two other reactionaries promoted, and Sung Shan, former Governor of Kiangsi, has been appointed Governor of Kiangsu.

From news at length to hand about the German expedition from Peking to Kalgan, it appears that the commander, Count York von Wartenberg, was killed in battle with the Chinese (not suffocated accidentally by the fumes of a stove, as previously reported). His troops, however, reached Kalgan before returning to Peking and relieved the French mission in that city. The Chinese regular troops were driven into Shanai.

We hear from a trustworthy source that H. E. the Governor of Macao has received a telegram from the Minister of Marine, Lisbon, to the effect that the British Channel Squadron was expected at the port of Lisbon on the 5th inst. with the express view of paying a compliment to the King of Portugal and his Government. A later telegram announces an agreement between England and Portugal concerning Delagoa Bay.

Replying to Mr. Walton in the House of Commons on the 9th inst., Viscount Cranborne said that he understood that the present disposition of the Shanhaikwan Railway was purely temporary, and that the matter was engaging the Government's attention. He denied that British interests had been neglected at Newchwang. He also ridiculed the idea of not demanding the punishment of Chinese officials and a money indemnity, and said that the Powers were entitled to a just reparation for their wrongs.

Two stories are circulated about the result of the negotiations between England and Russia with regard to the latter's tenure of the railway from Shanhaikwan to Yangtsung, states the *Japan Mail*. One is that Russia has declined to give up the line until she is recouped the expense she incurred in occupying it; the other that she has agreed to hand it over to the head-quarters of the allies. "We imagine," the *Mail* adds "that the latter version is truth." It is also the version which our scanty intelligence on the subject supports.

Conflicting reports have been telegraphed from the north with regard to the proposed movement of the Imperial Court. On the 8th inst. it was stated that the Empress Dowager was going to Wuchang, while the Emperor would proceed to Peking. On the 9th the Empress Dowager's designs were said to be uncertain. On the 11th she was reported to have threatened summary vengeance on anyone suggesting a return to Peking. On the 12th the Grand Secretary at Hsianfu is quoted as authority for the statement that the Court, if it moves, will go first to Taiyuanfu.

It is reported from Seoul that anti-Christian riots have occurred in the locality of Ping-an, Corea, and it is feared that all the Christian buildings in that locality have been destroyed. It is known that there are many American missionaries in the above neighbourhood. Another telegram from Seoul states that there are signs of great unrest in the provinces of Kyeng-sang and Hwanghai, which it is believed will result in anti-foreign riots. The Emperor is said to be greatly perturbed and has issued orders to the Ministers of Justice and of Police to suppress the rioters at once.

The *N.-C. Daily News* draws attention to the fact that it is hatred, not fear, that the southern Chinese feel for the Manchus, and says:—This may be seen from the fact that for the first time since the "pacification" of the Taiping rebellion (1862), Manchus who have recently come to Shanghai, down to Canton, or up the Yangtze, have assiduously refrained from calling themselves representatives of the ruling race, and have either called themselves natives of Anhui, Kiangsu, or Chékang. This is due to the fear of assassination at the hands of the Chinese inhabiting the regions south of the Yangtze and as far south as Kwangsi and Yunnan.



## THE ALLIES AND THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

(Daily Press, 13th December.)

The conduct of the Chinese Government (or what passes as such) seems specially designed to mystify the public and the Powers. The most contradictory statements are put forth, the most conflicting appointments made. Thus we are told, one day, by telegram, that the Empress Dowager is prepared to leave Hsianfu and go to Chengtu or Wuchang, and that she is willing the Emperor should return to Peking; then we are informed that Her Majesty threatens summary vengeance on any person who suggests returning to Peking. It was stated some time ago that she had had some officials beaten for expressing readiness to go Peking with the Emperor, and it is quite in accord with her fractious and tyrannical disposition that she should now again express a determination to oppose a return to the old capital. These inconsistencies are, we presume, the whims or fancies of the moment, the caprices of a female tyrant distrustful alike of Chinese and foreign officials. But the recent appointments are less comprehensible. For instance, on the 10th inst. we received intelligence that SUN CHIA-NAI, the personal friend of His Majesty the Emperor KWANG HSU, had been appointed to the important post of President of the Board of Rites and to the Hanlin College at Peking. At the same time WANG WEN-SHAO had been promoted to the Grand Secretariat, and two or three other reactionary officials had been promoted. Then comes the announcement that SUNG SHAN, late Governor of Kiangsi, in which province no less than thirty-eight out of a total of forty-one Roman Catholic Mission stations were looted and destroyed, has been promoted to be Governor of Kiangsu. The facts are inconsistent, but if carefully analysed the recent actions of the Peking Government will not bear a strict test. They have, it is true, issued edicts degrading several officers, but when examined these edicts are found to be very harmless to the offender, who is generally relegated to a position of temporary obscurity, but without any real punishment, accompanied, no doubt, by a very explicit assurance that his disgrace will not last long, and that it will all be made up to him eventually. This has almost invariably been the experience of foreigners in dealing with the Chinese Government; it has always been a matter of the utmost difficulty to get an erring official brought properly to book. There is only too much reason to fear the Chinese Government are temporising. The fact is significant that Count VON WALDERSEE has found it necessary to arrest several Chinese officials, including LI HUNG-CHANG's Secretary, who have been found to be in communication with the Boxers. It is also significant that a friendly native at Tientsin has warned the Allies to prepare for trouble during the winter, and the appearance of anti-foreign placards in Tientsin City should not be ignored. The steady flow northwards from Shanghai of rifles, guns, and ammunition, as well as of troops and money, ought not to be disregarded. The apparent collapse of Chinese power is not a fact on which much dependence can be placed. The Chinese are never ready to acknowledge defeat, and after all there has been little real fighting, and what has occurred has been confined to a very limited area. It is true that the foreign forces occupy Peking, and that the Chinese Court have had to fly from the capital, but that circumstance, which might impress other nations with a profound conviction of defeat, is differently regarded by the Chinese. The Court have removed

to Hsianfu, where they are for a time unsailable, and Peking matters nothing to the Empire, while the Government are at liberty and in a position to make terms with the invader. Moreover, for some reason, which is interpreted no doubt by the Chinese in the opposite sense to what is understood by foreigners, the area of hostilities has been confined mainly to the province of Chihli and a section of Manchuria. In fact, the quarrel may not unlikely be regarded by Chinese as one between the foreigners and the Manchus; it hardly concerns the Chinese nation. The Imperial Government have probably not got to the end of their resources. They are possessed of a great deal of cunning, and they may have some cards up their sleeve which they hope will assist their game very materially. If wile and procrastination do not work sufficiently for them, they will show themselves ready to strike the moment any advantage offers. The question is really whether they can rely upon the Viceroys to obey the Imperial mandate. If so, there is bound to be serious trouble yet, and the peace negotiations proposed are a mere blind to direct attention from the position. The Empress Dowager, Prince TUAN, and General TUNG FUHSIANG are irreconcilable, Prince CHING and LI HUNG-CHANG are sitting on the fence, and the Yangtze Viceroys only need to witness one or two Chinese successes to convert them into active supporters of the Government. At present they observe a praiseworthy neutrality, but if the Empress Dowager should take up her abode in Wuchang how long would CHANG CHI-TUNG be able to maintain his present attitude? It is important, therefore, in the interests of the Powers, that the so-called Government, or at any rate the Emperor KWANG HSU, should be brought back to Peking and there placed under tutelage until some satisfactory settlement can be arrived at. He must not be allowed to fall into the hands of any one Power, for the tutelage aforesaid must be for the general good, to bring about the pacification of the Empire, its commercial and industrial development, the maintenance of foreign trade, and the security and well-being of foreign residents. It will be well therefore for the Allied Commanders in North China to maintain a very bright lookout, and not to place faith in assurances either as to their own security, the pacific disposition of the people, or the *bona fides* of the Chinese officials.

## AFFAIRS IN THE NORTH.

(Daily Press, 10th December.)

The news which we publish this morning about the progress of events in China is of a mixed character. The information which comes from Tientsin via Shanghai contradicts the version of the Kalgan expedition story which we reproduced from the *North China Daily News* on Friday last. It appears now that Count YORK VON WARTENBURG was actually killed in a fight with the Chinese, not suffocated by the fumes of a charcoal stove, and moreover that the expedition under his command suffered a reverse of some kind, though details are wanting. Against this disaster may be set the Chinese official report that the Imperial Court is leaving Hsianfu and that while the Empress Dowager is coming south to Wuchang, in Hupeh, the Emperor himself will return to Peking, as he has long been urged to do by the wisest among the Chinese. No doubt the terrible famine in Shansi, which has driven some of the inhabitants of the province to the revolting practice of cannibalism, has much to do with this move in the

right direction, if we are to accept the report. With KWANG HSU back at Peking the outlook will be much brighter, for at last there will be a satisfactory guarantee of the genuineness of the peace-negotiations as far as China is concerned. Without the Emperor's presence there could be no conviction in the minds of the Allies that China would not one day repudiate the agreement, as she has often repudiated solemn engagements before, on the ground of informality. An advance in negotiations will be made by the return of the Emperor.

On the side of the Allies, how do matters stand meanwhile? We read last week of Mr. CONGER's hopes that negotiations would actually open at Peking this week. To-day we have before us Lord SALISBURY's guarded statement in the House of Lords that the Concert has assumed a reasonable state of vitality and that he believes it will be successful in its objects. Not any enthusiasm can be read into the Premier's announcement, and he refused, as was only to be expected, to disclose the exact position at present of the Chinese question—a course which was followed by his son, Lord CRANBORNE, in the House of Commons. The messages to Washington, however, of the United States Minister at Peking afford a clue as to the manner in which the Powers are arriving at a mutual understanding. The United States, Russia, and Japan agreed in considering excessive the clauses of the proposed demand on China which referred to the subjects of punishment of the guilty officials and indemnity for murders and outrages. Great Britain and Germany held the strongest views on these two points, and the difficulty was to bring the two groups of Powers into line, the others apparently being ready to acquiesce in the resolution come to. Mr. CONGER states that the proposed modification of the Agreement has been accepted by the Powers. It seems, therefore, that some abatement will be made in the demand for the exemplary punishment of those responsible for the murders and outrages of the present years and also in the amount asked from China to pay for the loss of life and property to foreigners. Taking the later item first, we have long deprecated the pressing of the indemnity side of the settlement. The exacting of a large indemnity gives support to the vicious view that the murder of foreigners is a matter which can be settled by the payment of money—money, moreover, which does not come from the pockets of the chief murderers. Reasonable compensation for wanton destruction of property is just and politic. Anything beyond this actually does harm to those who take the money and rarely, if ever, touches those at whom it is intended to strike. The question of the punishment of the murderous officials is far different. We cannot say to what extent the Powers are prepared to take back their demands for exemplary sentences on the titled ringleaders of the anti-foreign movement. The prevalence of the view to which our correspondent "X. Y. Z." drew attention last week in his letter headed "The Glamour of China"—the view, namely, that TUNG FUHSIANG and his associates "did their duty according to their lights"—is a bad symptom. We are assured that the British Legation at Peking is seriously infected with this feeling, and it is to be feared that other Legations as well are suffering from it. Sir ROBERT HART in his *Fortnightly Review* article which attracted so much attention lately was a notable exponent of the idea. Now we are not prepared to deny that there was much patriotism mixed up with the feelings which prompted the Chinese to their recent outbreak; but that



this fact is to be allowed to save the lives of such criminals as Prince TUAN, TUNG FUHSIANG, KANG-YI, YU HSIEN (if he is not yet dead), and others of the gang, would be monstrous. The Allies have already taken in hand personally to execute the minor officials connected with the massacres at Paotingfu and its neighbourhood, the last to be sentenced being the Taotai and Boxer leader TAU, who was to be beheaded at Tientsin. Are the Powers who claim now to be the representatives of justice to be satisfied with the putting to death of the subordinates, while the Princes, Generals, and Governors, who directed the massacres and outrages, are suffered to retire into private life? We trust not, for what hope can there be of a better China, if those who have brought the great Empire down to the depths are to go on living, examples in the future of how it is possible to do the greatest wrong and yet escape the penalty? In past Chinese history it has always been the case that the great criminals have escaped, a few of their wretched instruments suffering in their stead. We have hoped against hope that this time at last a juster and better way of dealing with the offenders has been chosen, a way, moreover, which the best men of China themselves approve. We do not know definitely yet whether this hope has been in vain, but the latest information gives no re-assurance to us.

### BRITAIN, THE STATES, AND CHINA.

(Daily Press, 11th December.)

It is apparently not likely that much will be done in China during the winter season. It would probably be found possible to keep an army in the field during the intense cold of a northern Chinese winter, but the process would entail so much suffering on the troops, and so much expenditure for the most necessary equipment, that unless in the case of the most extreme danger the result would hardly justify the undertaking. With returning confidence, the American President has announced that the policy of the United States will remain as before. What this very enigmatical announcement may mean, time only can show; as up to the present Mr. McKINLEY's policy has been a matter of jerks and starts, as the wave of popular opinion seemed in the eyes of the wire-pullers from day to day to dictate. Now, however, that the services of these uncommissioned ministers can be dispensed with for four years, and as far as Mr. McKINLEY is concerned for ever, we may expect some plainer development of the intentions of the White House than before. By a very curious concatenation of affairs, Lord SALISBURY finds himself in an almost identical position; and he gave an equally enigmatic statement of the intentions of the British Government at the usual Lord Mayor's Dinner speech, following this up by a statement singularly devoid of information at the opening of Parliament last week. So far as we can discover anything in his announcements it is that when things are finished they will be finished, and no one need be disturbed. Like Mr. McKINLEY, the British Government has had a renewal of its lease, and, while it is putting its house in order, has instructed the door-porter to reply to all visitors in the orthodox fashion "Not at home." In another respect the two governments are in a perfectly similar position, and this has had a marked influence on the attitude taken up in China. Both nations feel that their colonial wars are at the moment in a transitional state

demanding the strictest attention. The United States understand that the state of guerilla war which has been exhausting the Filipinos must, in the interest of the Islands as well as for the honour of the States themselves, be ended. And the British Empire at large is equally aware that the time has come to finish for good, in the interests of the Boers themselves equally with those of the Empire at large, the desultory and meaningless but destructive process of individual marauding being carried on by a few scattered bands of malcontents. However much the individual Englishman or American may admire the pluck and obstinacy with which men like De Wet or Aguinaldo have hitherto upheld a lost cause, there is a time when the continuance of such an attitude becomes a public crime, and the result of the recent elections in both countries has been to indicate that in the opinion of both nations that time has fully arrived. By this it is by no means implied that any desire for a vulgar vengeance is in the air, or that any personal animosity against the Boers as a people or as individuals exists; or on the other hand that any section of the American people desires to withhold from the Filipinos the influence in the affairs of the Islands to which they are entitled. In the pluck and persistence with which the Boers have contested their supremacy in South Africa the British Empire at large is prepared to recognise those qualities, which rightly directed go far towards the making of good citizens; and it is one of the finest traits in Lord ROBERTS's character that, skilled soldier as he is, it is as an administrator that he desires to be handed down to posterity. In the same way the British Government has been slower than the British people to recognise that what was needed in China was not revenge, but such adequate punishment for the individuals concerned in the recent outrages as would prevent a recurrence. With the Chinese people themselves we have no ground of hostility. But public opinion in China is not so far organised that the punishment of her mischief-makers can safely be left to unassisted public opinion, and so the representatives of her dangerous political agitators, having arisen amongst a section of the ruling classes accidentally in power at the moment, have been able to bring disgrace on their country. Had the public opinion of China as a nation been in favour of the atrocities committed by the intrusive Empress Dowager, that truculent individual would not have had to flee as a fugitive from Peking, nor would she have failed in her distress to have rallied the nation to her side. As a matter of fact, China and the Chinese have declared a contest, and did they but feel that in the professed desire of the foreign Powers to punish the guilty there was concealed no unworthy hankering after merely personal aggrandisement, the Dowager and her crew would, from the beginning, have been handed over to the Powers, or have experienced from their offended fellow-countrymen the punishment, which for their offence against the Empire, no less than their crimes against the world, they have deserved.

A football match under Rugby rules was played at Vincennes last month between a team representing the Racing Club de France and a London fifteen representing the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Westminster Bank. Fully 6,000 spectators were present. The Englishmen were seven points to the good at half-time, but they failed to stay, and were beaten by twenty-five points against eighteen.

### THE GOVERNMENT AND BRITISH INTERESTS IN NORTH CHINA.

(Daily Press, 12th December.)

Viscount CRANBORNE, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has stated in the House of Commons that the present disposition of the Shanhaikwan Railway is only temporary and that the matter has the attention of the British Government. There is a certain amount of satisfaction to be derived from the latter announcement, as there seemed previously reason for fearing that the matter had altogether escaped our Government's notice. Nothing is known definitely of any protest made against Russian action beyond those mentioned by our Newchwang correspondent in his letter of the 16th ult., which the Resident Engineer of the railway and H. B. M. Consul at Newchwang offered when the Russians occupied without previous notice of intention the terminus of the Shanhaikwan line at Yingkow on the 6th October. Not only did they occupy the terminus, but they converted to their use the railway material, explaining after so doing that this was necessitated by the exigencies of war, but that the material would be accounted for at the final settlement. As a result the greater part of the line between Shanhaikwan and Newchwang was in the hands of the Russians, while the section westward of Shanhaikwan was already occupied by them. We were informed in October that as a result of protests the Russians would restore the line to its owners, but this news was afterwards contradicted and it was stated that it would be under German control. In the state of ignorance in which we are kept by the authorities up north (for the censorship seems undoubtedly to be strongly at work) we do not know how the line north of Shanhaikwan, financed by British capital and built as far as it goes by British engineers, is at present managed. It is stated that the westward section, that is of say the line from Shanhaikwan down to Taku, is to be handed over to Germany on the 15th instant. What exactly is meant by "Germany" is uncertain. If, on the one hand, the statement indicates that the railway will be under the control of Count VON WALDERSEE, as Generalissimo of the Allied forces in China, the arrangement is reasonable as long as danger exists, but the question may be asked, Why was not this expedient adopted at the beginning, so as to avoid the irritation which has been caused by Russia's independent and provocative action? We can hardly suppose, on the other hand, that it is actually meant that the Germans will take the place of the Russians as sole guardians of the line from Taku up to the port of Newchwang. Count VON WALDERSEE is in North China as the Commander-in-Chief of the Allies and operations there are conducted by him as such.

Lord CRANBORNE also, in his reply to Mr. WALTON, denied generally that British interests had been neglected at Newchwang. In this statement he is not likely to be supported by British residents in China who have any knowledge of recent events at Newchwang. Not only from our own correspondent, but also from every other source from which news of that neighbourhood has come, complaints are strong of the inaction, the position apathy, of the British Admiral at the time when action would have done much. As it was, the rush for Shanhaikwan, ending in the remarkable occupation of the place by a handful of men from H.M.S. Pigmy, was practically forced on the British by previous supineness; it appeared to be the only means of preventing the Russians from absolutely dominating every



inch of railway line from Peking northward and eastward. The incident was not a particularly dignified one, but in the prevailing state of depression at that British inaction which Lord CRANBORNE denies to be neglect, it served to salve wounded national feelings and was consequently magnified in some quarters into a great achievement. The plea put forward by the Admiral in response to a request for a British gunboat at Newchwang, or rather Yingkow, was that none could be spared. This is difficult to believe, but if it be true then there is yet another proof of the inadequacy of our fleet on the Station. British interests there are, or at least were, undoubtedly at Newchwang. It seems that they are not worth much at the present moment, Newchwang trade being practically at an end. We fear that little trust will be put in the abilities of the Government to foster its restoration. The bare denial of neglect of British interests will, we fancy, leave the public cold and unenthusiastic about the Government's paternal care of British commercial interests in North China. The fact is that Lord CRANBORNE was in the uncomfortable position of having to explain away what was not really susceptible of explanation. That he succeeded ill is little to be wondered at. Undoubtedly there has been neglect of British interests at Newchwang. Whether it will be possible to make up for this in the "final settlement," of which we hear so much now, remains to be seen. Such a consummation will certainly not be attained by denying that such neglect has existed, and this is a point which ought to be brought strongly forward by those at home who are fighting the hard struggle on behalf of the China trade.

### THE DESTRUCTION OF REFUSE.

(Daily Press, 8th December.)

The letter of Mr. J. J. BRYAN, Sanitary Surveyor, which was read at Thursday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, called attention to a very unpleasant subject. Without going into details, it is sufficient to say that the Inspector visited the burial ground for the carcasses of cattle and pigs, and found the burial to be little better than a farce, and in consequence the air was abominably polluted. To check this, Mr. BRYAN states that he has provided for deeper trenches, and suggests the use of lime; but the burial ground, he says, will at most suffice for three months only. Other disposal of the carcasses being necessary, he proposes that after the exhaustion of the ground all condemned carcasses should be taken out to sea, weighted under proper supervision, and thrown overboard. There are altogether three alternatives at the disposal of the authorities for getting rid of these carcasses—burial, dumping in the sea, and cremation in a destructor. The first is only available in the present burial ground for three months more, and therefore it would become necessary to find a fresh spot for a cattle and swine cemetery, as the extension of the place now used is, to say the least, inadvisable. But Hongkong cannot afford to give up increasing plots of land for the inevitable pollution which follows on the use of ground for interring diseased animals in, even with the use of lime; and we cannot take dead carcasses over to the other side of the harbour to dump on the barren territory, as Mr. ORMSBY suggested would be a good thing to do with the general refuse of Hongkong. The second alternative is the committal of the bodies to the sea. Mr. HARRISON on Thursday mentioned the experience of 1896 as being unfavourable to this me-

thod. In March, 1896, there was a serious outbreak of cattle-plague at Pokfulam and a trial was given to this system of disposing of the diseased carcasses. On the 17th of that month we wrote:—"Several carcasses 'have been seen floating in the sea by 'steamers coming to Hongkong, and the 'authorities are rather puzzled to know 'how on earth they got there. Heavy bags 'of stones were fastened round each car-'case before they were dumped, but it seems 'that in every instance the dump was merely 'a dip, as even while carcasses were being 'thrown overboard some of them came up 'again. Three cargo-boats were used on 'the second occasion, and one suggestion is 'that the Sanitary Inspector who was in 'charge of the three boats could not super-'intend the proper carrying out of the work 'by the coolies. Of course he could not, 'and it will doubtless be asked by many 'people why one man was not placed in charge 'of each boat.' The method, in fact, was not found to work well, and apart from the question of expense, it can only effectively cope with an outbreak of cattle disease by the employment of a number of European inspectors. But we have not in Hongkong a large staff of inspectors with little work to do. On the contrary, our Sanitary staff is none too large to cope with its present duties. The President of the Sanitary Board thinks it will be necessary to resort again to this unsatisfactory "dumping" plan until a suitable crematorium can be built. This seems certain, but we should like to know whether any provision will be made for proper supervision by inspectors in the event of outbreaks such as that of foot-and-mouth disease at Pokfulam, which might become serious at any time and is in any event difficult to deal with.

There remains the disposal of the carcasses by means of a destructor, of which we heard a good deal at the Sanitary Board's last meeting. Opinion on refuse-destructors is divided. As the President said on Thursday, they have been a success in some places and a failure in others. The Public Works Committee will shortly have before it a great mass of correspondence on the subject from the Straits, from India, and elsewhere. Mr. ORMSBY is awaiting plans and estimates from England and Bombay for a suitable crematorium for cattle and pigs, and a German tender and plan are also expected. The question of expense, however, is regarded by many as an insuperable obstacle. Mr. MAY stated that he believed that the reason for the invariable rejection of the proposal by the Public Works Committee was that this refuse-destructor recommended from time to time was not put forward as a refuse-destructor for the whole of the city, but only as an experiment by the Public Works Committee. They thought that if this one succeeded there would be various other refuse-destructors wanted, and they might be landed into very heavy expense. He suggested that the number required might not be so great as supposed, and declared himself in favour of a destructor. In characterising the dumping of refuse in the sea as "slovenly" he certainly did not use too strong a word. At home where this method is employed, as, for instance, off the east coast, care is taken that the refuse is carried well out to sea and sunk out of contact with any of the senses. To secure this result in Hongkong we should have to spend a great deal of money and enlarge our staff of inspectors. The question is whether in the long run a destructor will not prove cheaper, as the amount of refuse to be dealt with grows regularly greater. We must await the figures now expected, for it must be admitted that the former

estimates seem almost to put the acquisition of a crematorium beyond our reach. The present methods are plainly only of a makeshift character. Unless a vastly improved system of marine disposal of carcasses and other rubbish can be attained, land-burial being dangerous and soon impossible, the arguments in favour of the cheapest efficient destructor obtainable look overwhelming, and it is to be hoped that Mr. OSBORNE's remark at the Sanitary Board in June, 1899—"It is very desirable to have this destructor. I have not the slightest doubt we shall not get it"—will not be applicable for long in the future.

### THE PLAGUE IN 1900.

(Daily Press, 14th December.)

Dr. FRANCIS CLARK's report on the epidemic of Plague in Hongkong during the current year, dated Sanitary Board Offices, 31st October, is now made public. It contains four pages of actual report, including the already published memorandum of the Sanitary Board on the method adopted for dealing with the outbreak, nineteen pages of tabular lists of cases, and three charts. The total number of cases reported up to the date when the report was written was 1,082. Since then but two have occurred, which only very slightly affect the statistics. Of the previous 1,082 cases mentioned in the report, all but 28 were among the Chinese, while of the total of 1,034 deaths all but 15 were among the Chinese. The case-mortality, therefore, was as high as 95.5 per cent, while the Chinese case mortality was no less than 96.6 per cent. For purposes of comparison, Dr. CLARK gives the figures for the previous epidemic years, 1894, 1896, 1898, and 1899. These were as follows:—

|                    | 1894  | 1896  | 1898  | 1899  |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Cases .....        | 2,679 | 1,204 | 1,320 | 1,486 |
| Deaths .....       | 2,485 | 1,078 | 1,175 | 1,428 |
| Percentage } ..... | 92.7  | 89.5  | 89.0  | 96.1  |
| Mortality }        |       |       |       |       |

From this table it will be seen that the present year has been marked by the smallest number of cases and deaths of the five, but the mortality percentage has been highest but one, namely that of the great plague year.

Analysing the returns, Dr. CLARK found that the non-Chinese cases comprised 6 Europeans, 5 Portuguese, 9 Indians, 7 Japanese, and one Filipino, of whom one European, 4 Portuguese, 7 Indians, and 3 Japanese died. The non-Chinese mortality was therefore 53.6 per cent. The one European who died was the English employee at the Naval Yard who died after some six week's stay in the Colony, having come out from England. It has been observed before, remarks Dr. CLARK, that new arrivals from temperate climates are far more liable to contract the disease and to succumb than are residents of some standing. Two of the European cases were imported by the *Coromandel*, which left Bombay on the 10th April with a general cargo, including grain, reached Hongkong on the 28th, left next day, lay at Shanghai for about three weeks and left for Hongkong again on the 21st May. On the 22nd May the two Europeans, a steward and a waiter occupying the same cabin, developed fever and on the 25th they were landed here suffering from plague. The infection in this case was probably to be traced to rats, two being found dead in the infected cabin, which was close to the hold where the grain was stored. A native fireman was landed from the *Coromandel*, also suffering from plague, on the 27th May, and died of the disease. Turning to the Chinese cases, Dr. CLARK found that in the 1,054 cases there were 720 males and 334 females, giving a percentage



of 31.7 of female cases, compared with 35.8 per cent. in 1898. The percentage of women in our Chinese population is 29.9 per cent. The lessened liability of the women to contract the disease Dr. CLARK attributes either to a smaller proportion of women in the Chinese population since the last Census or to an improvement in the sanitary conditions of the poorer homes. Next month's Census will throw light on the former question. Among Chinese children under fifteen years of age the percentage has been 25.9 per cent. (273 cases in all), as compared with 24.1 per cent. in 1898. The proportion of children under 15 being only 18 per cent. of the Chinese population, it is apparent, the report continues, that children are more liable to contract the disease than adults. Their case mortality was 96.7, practically the same as the general Chinese case-mortality.

Plague has prevailed throughout the whole year, three clear weeks in March being the longest period without a case. The bulk of the cases were, as before, in the second quarter. In January-March there were 20 cases, 19 deaths; in April-June 745 cases, 683 deaths; in July-September 304 cases, 309 deaths (the excess of deaths being due, says the report, to some of the 152 cases reported in the last fortnight of the previous quarter not dying until after the commencement of the third quarter). In October there were 13 cases and 13 deaths—and, we may add, in November two cases and two deaths. 493 of the total number of cases occurred in the City of Victoria, Health Districts Nos. 2 and 9 maintaining their evil notoriety and claiming 229 cases between them. The figures of the ten districts were as follows:—

|                 |    |     |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-----------------|----|-----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Health District | 1  | 2   | 3 | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 |
| No. of Cases    | 44 | 131 | 0 | 67 | 63 | 30 | 24 | 19 | 98 | 17 |

A bad feature of the outbreak has been the number of dead bodies found in the streets or floating in the Harbour. There were no less than 412 cases so discovered, or 37.1 per cent. of the total. In 1899, however, the percentage was as high as 40. Dr. CLARK says: "These bodies are thrown out at night by the other occupants of the infected houses, with a view to avoiding the disinfection of the premises, and it would appear to be impossible to put a stop to the practice without an enormous increase in the European police force of the Colony. It is this practice by the Chinese that has necessitated such frequent house to house visitations by the officers of the Sanitary Board, and until the better class Chinese can bring such pressure to bear upon their poorer neighbours as will result in a cessation of this method of disposing of their dead, and concealing the address of the infected premises, I fear that house to house visitation, with its attendant discomforts to the more respectable Chinese residents, must be pressed, or the alternative of a wholesale vacation of the houses in infected districts be put in force. This latter remedy is universally admitted to be the most effective one for dealing with Bubonic Fever, but unfortunately its consequences to the property-owner are most disastrous, as it naturally results in a result of all rental for a period of some three or four months, and it is therefore as much to the interests of the property-owner as to the Colony at large that all cases of this disease should be at once identified, and isolated." Dr. CLARK appends a list of all places in which dead bodies have been found, showing that twelve have been persons who have found their way to the Canton Wharf, wishing to cross to Chinese territory, but have died on reaching the wharf. 70 bodies were found in the Harbour, and 43 at Yaumati. The

list may well suggest to the police the localities where special vigilance is needed to stop this practice of getting rid of the dead while suppressing the address of the infected premises. Should the practice continue, in spite of police vigilance, Dr. CLARK concludes, he sees no other remedy than for the Sanitary Board to decide to cremate all unclaimed bodies so found.

The charts which accompany the report illustrate "Bubonic Fever and General Rat Mortality," "Bubonic Fever and Mean Atmospheric Temperature," and "Bubonic Fever and Rainfall." It has been found that the average rat mortality of the City, above ground, is 400 to 500 per week, while during a plague epidemic it rises to as many as 2,000 or more per week. According to the chart the augmented rat mortality begins earlier and lasts longer than the epidemic among human beings. The Government has consequently, on the recommendation of the Board, decided to continue the payment for rats (the bulk of which goes to scavenging coolies who collect the dead rats thrown out by householders or that have died in the streets) after the epidemic, so that any increase in the number collected may give an early warning of a recrudescence of the disease. From the second chart it appears that, as in former years, the epidemic abated as soon as the mean atmospheric temperature rose above 80 deg. F. The disease, however, does not seem to recrudescence when the temperature again falls below 80 deg. This Dr. CLARK finds difficult to explain, but says that no doubt there are many other factors at work in the causation of an epidemic. The third chart deals with the influence of rainfall on the progress of the disease. In the twentieth, twenty-fourth, and twenty-sixth weeks heavy falls were followed by declines in the epidemic. Such statistics as these are interesting, but of course the number of "factors at work" makes it necessary for them to be compared with similar statistics from other epidemics before theories can be built on them. The report before us is an excellent piece of statistical work, in which all but necessary comment on the facts collected is avoided. It deserves to be read with close attention.

## THE CRISIS: TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

SHANGHAI, 8th December, 12.5. a.m.

H.E. Sheng Tajen announces that General Tung Fuhsiang is proceeding to Kansu.

Palace officials report that the Empress Dowager is proceeding to Wuchang, while the Emperor himself is going direct to Peking.

The news comes by telegraph from Tientsin that the Kalgau expedition has rather failed to achieve any success. Count York von Wartenburg was killed while fighting during a reverse.

The Shensi famine is increasing. Cannibalism is prevalent in the province.

Taotai Tan Wen-huan, an active Boxer leader and the ring-leader in the Paotingfu massacres, was sentenced to death by beheading at Tientsin to-day.

SHANGHAI, 9th December, 7 p.m.

Chinese official despatches from Manchuria report that the Russians at Newchwang are sending a large force to Kinchou to disperse a big gathering of Boxers and disbanded soldiers there.

A large part of the business portion of Changsha, Hunan, was burnt on the 1st instant.

The Taotai Pao Ho-nien, who was charged with complicity in the Chuchou massacre, absconded, but was captured at Changchou and sent to Hangchow under guard.

The Empress Dowager's designs as to Hsifu (? Hsiangfu) are most uncertain.

SHANGHAI, 10th December, 7.48 p.m.

Sun Chia-nai, the Emperor's friend, has been appointed to the post of President of the Board of Rites and to the Hanlin College.

Wang Wen-shao has been promoted to the Grand Secretariat. Lu Chuan-lin has also been promoted with two other reactionaries.

SHANGHAI, 11th December, 8.16 p.m.

Sung Shau, the New Governor of Kiangsu, was lately Governor of Kiangsi, where thirty-eight Roman Catholic Mission stations were riotous, only three being spared.

A Hsianfu despatch reports that the Empress Dowager threatens summary vengeance on whoever suggests returning to Peking, while the Emperor is anxious to return.

SHANGHAI, December, 12th 7.20 p.m.

The peace plenipotentiaries Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang have been authorised to take for use the Imperial Seal from the Forbidden City.

The Grand Secretary at Hsianfu telegraphs to his family here at Shanghai that if the Imperial Court moves it goes first to Taiyuanfu.

## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

On Monday, the 10th inst., a meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber at the Government Offices, there being present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR (Sir HENRY BLAKE, G.C.M.G.)

HIS EXCELLENCY Major-General GASCOIGNE, C.M.G. (Commanding the Troops).

Hon. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. W. MEIGH GOODMAN, Q.C. (Attorney-General).

Hon. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. R. D. ORMSBY (Director of Public Works).

Hon. F. H. MAY, C.M.G. (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. BASIL TAYLOR (Acting Harbour Master).

Hon. C. P. CHATER, C.M.G.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI.

Hon. J. THURBURN.

Hon. WEI A YUK.

Mr. C. CLEMENTI (Acting Clerk of Councils).

### PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table a report on the epidemic of bubonic plague in Hongkong in the year 1900.

### FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 59 to 69 and proposed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was carried.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 18) and moved its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was carried.

### AN AMENDING BYE-LAW.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY proposed that the amending Bye-law made by the Sanitary Board under sub-section 1 of section 13 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1887 be approved, the amendment being as follows:—

The word "new" before the words "drain," "drains," and "drainage" respectively wherever it occurs in numbers 1, 4, 10, 13, 24, 33, 43, 44 and 45 of the said bye-laws, and in the



marginal note to No. 43, is hereby struck out, and the marginal note to No. 44 is also hereby struck out and the following substituted therefor, viz.:—"Opening drains for inspection, etc."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded and the motion was carried.

#### THE REGULATION OF THE POLICE FORCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law for the establishment and regulation of the Police Force of the colony.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the motion was carried.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed the first reading of a Bill submitted to the Government by the Chamber of Commerce entitled An Ordinance to further amend the Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1891. He said—I should like to make a few remarks on this Bill, although in ordinary cases the full explanation of a measure submitted to the Council is usually reserved for the second reading. This Bill was only sent to me a few days ago. I have not, at present, had time to give it the full consideration which it deserves. It is usual to publish a Bill in the *Government Gazette* after it has been read a first time, and I was anxious not to delay the first reading and consequent publication of this proposed Ordinance, especially having regard to the influential body from whence it originated. It appears to me that the publication of the Bill will enable both the legal profession and the mercantile community to consider it with care and to give expression to their views upon the subject before the Bill is read a second time in this Council. As I understand the law, although a receiving order may be made in England against a firm, the subsequent adjudication of bankruptcy has to be made against the partners individually, and not against the firm, in the firm name. I have been informed that in this colony adjudications have been made against the firm, and I observe that section 78 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, No. 20 of 1891, enacts that when proceedings are taken against a firm in the firm's name all nominal and dormant partners shall be included in the adjudication, and all their joint estate and the separate estate of each of them shall vest in the Trustee. Now, where all the partners are domiciled in the colony, or within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition have ordinarily resided, or had a dwelling house, or place of business in the colony, no difficulty need arise. Where, however, some of the partners are not British subjects at all, nor domiciled in the colony, but are foreigners who have never been in this colony, questions may arise as to the propriety of legislation which will have the effect of enabling the Supreme Court of this colony, by declaring them bankrupt, to alter the status of foreigners who are not subject to our jurisdiction. Referring to this point in the case of *In re A. R. and Co.*, in the English Court of Appeal, last February, Lord Justice Lindley in delivering judgment used this language: "If Parliament had conferred this power in express words then of course the Court would be bound to exercise it. But the decisions go to this extent and rightly, I think, in principle, that unless Parliament has conferred upon the Court that power in language which is unmistakable, the Court is not to assume that Parliament intended to do that which might so seriously affect foreigners who are not resident here and might give offence to foreign Governments. Unless Parliament has used such plain terms as shew that they really intended us to do that, we ought not to do it; that is the principle that underlies the decisions in *Ex parte Blain* and in *In re Pearson*." What I understand the Chamber of Commerce to desire is that the local Legislature should confer in plain terms the power of adjudicating bankrupt firms carrying on business in this colony even where some or all of the partners are neither British subjects nor domiciled in the colony. No doubt the circumstances of Hongkong are exceptional. I suppose at least 19 out of every 20 firms in the colony are Chinese, and the members of this Council must be aware of the custom the Chinese have of carrying on business under some style or firm-name selected by themselves, which, however, gives no indication as to who the partners really are. For years past the Bankruptcy Law has been supposed

to afford some protection to the creditors of such firms. But, if the mere fact that one of the partners is a Chinese subject who has never been in this colony can be alleged as a sufficient reason to oust the Bankruptcy jurisdiction of the Court as against such a firm, the effect will be most prejudicial to the business enterprise of the colony. It does not appear to me at all probable that the Chinese Government would be offended because a Chinese subject who chose to become a partner in a Hongkong business which could not meet its liabilities was declared by a Hongkong Court to be bankrupt. Nor do I apprehend that a Chinaman so declared a bankrupt would be greatly injured or inconvenienced by such adjudication so long as he remained out of the jurisdiction of the Hongkong Court and had no property in the colony. If this is so, the balance of convenience may be in favour of the local Legislature conferring upon the Court the power desired by the Chamber of Commerce. In the English case which I have cited, leave was given to appeal to the House of Lords, but I do not know whether the matter has yet come before that august tribunal. For my own part, I cannot see why a foreigner should participate in the profits of a business carried on in Hongkong, and yet if his firm becomes insolvent should be able to claim immunity from the provisions of the laws of the colony relating to insolvency. However, I trust that the matter will be fully considered in all its bearings before this Bill is read a second time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried.

#### NATURALISATION.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance for the naturalisation of Chan Ping Hung *alias* Chan Shek Shan.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried.

#### THE ARMS AND AMMUNITION ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, 1900.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried.

#### THE STATUTE LAWS OF THE COLONY.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed the reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to make provision for the Preparation and Publication of a New Revised Edition of the Statute Laws of the colony. He said—I may say that the Chief Justice, Sir John Carrington, has kindly undertaken this very arduous work. It will be a great boon to the colony to get a new and revised edition of the Statute Laws, as so many of the Ordinances have been altered and amended since the last edition came out.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried.

The Council then adjourned until Monday next.

#### MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council meeting, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

The CHAIRMAN said the first minute he had to bring before the committee was one in which the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$686.25 to cover the cost of certain sundry utensils, &c., required for the Government vessel *Stanley*. This sum had been found necessary in order to complete the equipment of this vessel.

The vote was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN said the next minute was one in which the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$600 to cover the cost of repairing the boiler and machinery of the disinfecting engine. It had been found that these repairs were necessary, and this was the sum required to have them carried out.

The vote was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN said the next minute was one in which the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$6,500 in aid of the following votes:—Public Works, Annually Recurrent Expenditure. — Maintenance of Sewers, \$2,000. Maintenance of Waterworks, City and Hill District, \$4,500. Total, \$6,500.

The vote was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN said the Governor recommended the Council to vote the sum of \$2,200 in aid of the following votes in the Sanitary Department:—Electric Lighting of Central Market, \$1,300. Incidental Expenses, \$900. Total, \$2,200.

The vote was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN said the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,000 to cover the cost of New Territory Public Works Miscellaneous.

The vote was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN said the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$350 for the purchase of a boat, one iron safe and office furniture for the Harbour Master's Station at Sai Kung. This was a new station that had just been opened, and the sum mentioned was thought necessary by the Harbour Master to properly equip it.

The vote was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN next intimated that the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$620 for the construction of an Armoury for the Police. The Captain Superintendent of Police had reported there was no room for the storage of the new carbines recently served out, and recommended that the coach-house and stable attached to the station, which were now lying unused, should be turned into an armoury. An official of the Public Works Department and Armoury Sergeant Blair had inquired into the matter and were of opinion that it could be carried out at small cost.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—May I ask if that work has been started? If not, I am afraid it cannot be done this year, and it seems to me unnecessary to vote money that will have to be voted again.

CHAIRMAN—There is no harm in taking a vote now. The money can be re-voted.

Agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN next intimated that the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$800 to cover the cost of repairing the Government Marine Surveyor's launch *Hilda*. This vessel had been surveyed, and it was estimated that it required this sum to put it into a proper state of repair.

The vote was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$600 in aid of the vote "Watering Streets," Sanitary Department. It would be remembered that a meeting was held a short time ago at which a vote for the watering of the streets had been brought forward and approved by the Council. The sum then agreed to had been found insufficient, and they were now asked to vote this extra sum.

The vote was agreed to.

The Chairman intimated that the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$215 to defray the cost of purchasing a new typewriter for the use of the Attorney-General's office. The Attorney-General had pointed out that the present typewriter was in a very bad state of repair, as a consequence of which the work of the office had been considerably hampered.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL remarked that his present typewriter was a second-hand one. (Laughter.)

The vote was agreed to.

Lastly, the CHAIRMAN said that the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$2,500 in aid of the vote "Contribution towards Defence Works." The reason for the vote now brought forward was that there was a slight error in the last account from the military authorities, and it was necessary that this additional sum should be paid to them to adjust the account.

Agreed to.

This was all the business.

The *N.-C. Daily News* of the 7th inst. in a leading article strongly advocates the conversion of the Yangkingpang, "this open sewer between the British and French Settlements," into a closed sewer, and the creation of a splendid boulevard lined with trees in place of the two sordid streets that now exist on its banks. The total cost, our contemporary understands, is estimated at Tls. 100,000, of which the French Municipal Council, although their interests are so much smaller than the British, are willing to contribute one-half.



## HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the Monthly Meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, held at 11.15 a.m. on the 10th December, 1900. Present: Messrs. A. Haupt, D. R. Law, A. M. Marshall, R. L. Richardson, C. S. Sharp, N. A. Siebs, Hon. J. Thurburn (*ex officio*) and R. C. Wilcox (Secretary).

### MINUTES.

The Minutes of the last Monthly Meeting (held 15th November) were read and confirmed.

### THE CHAIRMAN.

The Secretary read letters from the Chairman and Vice-Chairman regretting their inability (the former owing to indisposition, the latter to a summons to attend a meeting of the Executive Council) to be present.

On the proposition of Mr. Marshall, seconded by Mr. Sharp,

Mr. N. A. Siebs took the chair.

The Chairman read a letter just received from Sir Thos. Jackson expressing regret that he would be unable to attend the meeting.

### RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS.

The Secretary reported that Mr. W. F. Wenyon and Mrs. Hartigan, Stedman and Rennie had resigned membership of the Chamber, such resignation to take effect on 31st December. Mr. Wenyon had left the Colony and now conducted his business from Glasgow.

### THE BETTER CONTROL OF MASTERS AND ENGINEERS OF STEAM LAUNCHES.

A letter was received from the Colonial Secretary on the 20th November announcing that Messrs. A. M. Marshall and D. R. Law had been appointed to a Committee to consider the proposed system of continuous record certificates, together with the Captain Superintendent of Police and the Acting Harbour Master.

The Chairman said that perhaps Mr. Marshall would be good enough to tell them what had been done.

Mr. Marshall said that Mr. Law and himself had a meeting with the Captain Superintendent of Police and the Acting Harbour Master, at which the suggestion with regard to the continuous record certificates of masters and engineers of steam-launches was discussed at some length, and it was decided to recommend the Government to sanction a record of service being kept in a register at the Harbour Office. The Harbour Master objected to the endorsement of such record on the certificate of competency as suggested by the Chamber on the ground that it would probably lead to forgeries of certificates being perpetrated.

The Chairman—Do you think the plan recommended will answer the purpose?

Mr. Marshall—Yes, I think it will prove an effective check upon the men.

### THE CONTRACT FOR CARRIAGE OF MAILS FROM HONGKONG TO CANADA.

Read letter from Secretary, Montreal Chamber of Commerce, dated 27th October, enclosing copy of a resolution adopted unanimously by that body on the 17th idem, expressing the opinion that the occasion of the renewal of the contract between Her Majesty's Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. should be seized to ask for additional facilities (increased number of trips) and acceleration of service.

The Secretary said that an acknowledgment of the letter had been despatched on the 3rd December.

### PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE BANKRUPTCY ORDINANCE.

In reference to this question,

Hon. J. Thurburn said the Bill submitted to the Government by the Chamber would come up for first reading at the Council meeting to be held that afternoon. He understood that some little time would be allowed to elapse before the second reading to give opportunity for its consideration.

### THE REVISION OF THE CHINESE TARIFF.

In view of the fact that peace negotiations appear to be impending at Peking and as it is probable they will include a revision of the tariff, the Committee decided that a letter should be addressed to Sir Ernest Satow, British Minister in China, intimating that H.E.'s predecessor in office, Sir Claude MacDonald, promised the Chamber that before any

agreement was arrived at with regard to the tariff, the Chambers of Commerce at Hongkong and Shanghai would be afforded an opportunity to express an opinion upon the changes proposed. The meeting then terminated.

## THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

### LOCAL MOVEMENTS.

The Italian transport *Giara* arrived on the 8th inst. from Taku.

The British transport *Itaura* left on the 7th inst. for Calcutta.

The British transport *Vadala* arrived on the 7th and left for Calcutta on the 9th inst.

The British transport *Penarth* arrived on the 9th inst. from New Zealand with a cargo of coal.

The U.S. transport *Argyll* arrived on the 10th inst. from Vigan.

The British transports *City of Cambridge* and *Penarth* left on the 11th inst., the former for South Africa and the latter for Shanghai.

The Japanese cruiser *Izumi* left on the 11th inst. for Amoy.

The Italian transport *Giara* left for Singapore.

### AN IMPERIAL DECREE.

#### TUNG FUHSIANG AND INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES.

The following decree, issued on the 3rd inst., deals with the cashiering of General Tung Fuhsiang. We are indebted to the *N.-C. Daily News* for the translation.

Tung Fuhsiang, Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Kansu, while in command of said province, succeeded in gaining great fame for the manner in which he suppressed the recent Mahomedan rebellion, but, on the other hand, he is ignorant of international amenities. In consequence of this, whenever the Throne desired to continue and preserve friendly relations with Foreign Powers, Tung Fuhsiang, in his ignorance, always displayed roughness and impetuosity utterly at variance with the wishes of the Throne. For such conduct the said Tung Fuhsiang ought to be punished severely, but considering the strategic importance of Kansu province and his intimacy with the requirements of said territory, we hereby deal leniently with the said Commander-in-chief and merely cashier him of his rank and titles while he is allowed to retain his post. We have already ordered the disbandment of 5,500 men of his army, and we hereby command him to take charge of those that are left, namely the several battalions of his personal troops, and leave forthwith with them for Kansu to guard the various important points there. The further favour of the Throne will depend upon the said Tung Fuhsiang's future conduct.

### FIRE IN QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

#### SOLDIER FALLS FROM A VERANDAH.

Fire broke out on the evening of the 9th inst. shortly after seven o'clock—7.10 is the time given by the police—on the first floor of a building at Beaconsfield Arcade, Queen's Road Central, which is used as an office. The ground floor is occupied by a Japanese curio-dealer, and the second or top floor is used as a family house. Sergeant Kendall was probably the first man to detect the outbreak. He was passing along Queen's Road, when he noticed smoke issuing from the first floor of the building in question. He at once, though not without difficulty, located the seat of the fire, and telephoned from a grill room situated on the premises to the Central Police Station, summoning assistance. Shortly afterwards some Chinese firemen arrived with a despatch box, and Sergeant Kendall superintended the rigging-up of the hose they brought with them, and saw that it was properly directed on the flames. The Central Fire Brigade arrived soon afterwards, and energetically set about mastering the outbreak, which had assumed rather alarming proportions. Their exertions proved successful, and by half-past eight the flames were subdued. The upper storey, from its location, was exposed to the full fury of the fire, and collapsed. Fortunately no one was injured. Willing assistance was rendered the Fire Brigade by a large number of soldiers and

sailors. One of the former, named Cummings, a private in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was rather severely injured by a fall from the verandah on the first storey. He is supposed to have been leaning over the balcony calling for hose, when he overbalanced and fell to the street below, alighting on his back. He was picked up in a semi-conscious state and conveyed in an ambulance waggon to the Military Hospital, suffering from injury to the thigh and head. This, fortunately, was the only casualty. In connection with the presence on the scene of soldiers and bluejackets and the part they played in the operations, a fireman of eight years' standing informed our representative that they hindered rather than assisted the firemen. \* But for the interference at the start of a number of blue-jackets, our informant says, who forcibly took the hose from the Chinese firemen and dragged it to where they thought the flames could be more effectively reached, the outbreak would have been subdued before ten dollars' worth of damage was done. As it is, the figure is expected to be a large one, although it had not been approximated when we went to press. From a private source we learn that there was a glaring want of discipline amongst the firemen. No one appeared to be in command, and everyone shouted orders, with the natural result that confusion marked every movement. One of the firms involved, a Spanish company trading under the name of Tejada, is insured to the amount of \$3,000; the other, D'Agostini, is not. At eleven o'clock on Sunday night no further particulars were to hand, except that the first and second floors have been gutted. The ground floor was slightly damaged by water. The firm occupying the first floor is insured to the extent of \$3,000 in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, but the second floor, which is occupied by two families, is not thus covered. The origin of the fire is not definitely known, but it is supposed to have been caused by some Chinese throwing live cigarette ends amongst some odds and ends underneath the stairway leading to the first floor.

The Chinese caretaker of the building, who disappeared after the occurrence, has turned up again, but can give no explanation of the outbreak beyond the fact that he left a lamp burning in the first floor office. The damage to the building itself is estimated at \$800; the total loss will probably be something between four and five thousand dollars.

Private Cummings, is reported to be dangerously ill. He is suffering from injuries to the head and spine.

### A MATCHED FIRE AT HAPPY VALLEY.

About five o'clock on Monday afternoon a large matched in connection with the building now being erected at Happy Valley by the Land Investment Company, through some means not yet known, caught fire. It originated near the door, which, in the dry state of the timbers, was almost immediately ablaze. Sergeant Ritchie, Central Police Station, who had been watching the game between the Hongkong Club and the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, hurried to the spot, and hearing cries coming from inside the burning matched, which was now almost entirely enveloped in flames, made his way, in spite of the intense heat, to the rear of the erection. At the cost of some rather nasty cuts on the hands, he tore down the planking, and saw that there were about a dozen coolies inside—some running about like frightened sheep, others huddled together in a corner, while one or two, in the madness of their terror, had ascended to the cockloft, hoping thus to place themselves beyond the reach of the flames. Sergeant Ritchie dragged them out, one by one, through the hole he had made, although several were so dazed with terror that the fire was almost upon them ere they were torn from its reach.

The heat of the burning matched was intense, and unbearable at a distance of thirty feet. The wood, too, was as dry as a bone, and crackled with a report similar to that of musketry. A despatch box from No. 1 Station, in charge of some Chinese firemen, arrived, but—the irony of it—there was no

\* In connection with this we call our readers' attention to a letter signed "Bluejacket" on p. 451.



water in the vicinity, and all the firemen could do was to stand impotently by and watch the fire burn itself out. The cook-house attached to the match-shed also caught, and collapsed in five minutes, as did the match-shed itself. The trees and herbage in the vicinity were set ablaze, but the fire did not make much headway in this direction, the vegetation being too green.

The damage figures out at something over \$300. The match-shed itself was valued at that sum.

### THE CONCERT IN ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

If success is to be judged by attendance—as assuredly in such ventures it must be—then the promoters of the concert in St. George's Hall on Tuesday evening in aid of the funds of the Royal Naval Canteen have reason for congratulation. H. E. the Governor (Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G.) attended, and there were present a large number of naval and military officers, besides a numerous sprinkling of the general public.

The opening selection by the band of H.M.S. *Undaunted*, which was well received, was followed by the appearance of Mr. C. Lammert, who sang "All my World." Mr. Lammert possesses a very sweet tenor voice, and on this occasion may be said to have surpassed himself. The violin solos by Mr. L. A. de Graca (accompanied by Professor Galuzzi) were a revelation in the possibilities of the instrument. Mr. de Graca is a master of the violin, and combines accuracy of fingering with a certain fineness and delicacy of stroke that greatly enhances the melody. His first solo (from *Cavalleria Rusticana*) was encored, and in response Mr. de Graca repeated the latter part of the selection. Of Mrs. Mudie and Mr. Alec Marsh it is unnecessary to say that they fulfilled every expectation, and had to respond to enthusiastic encores. In "Afton Water," that fine old Scotch composition, Mrs. Mudie was heard to especial advantage, and brought vividly before her audience the deep pathos of the song. As an extra turn the singer gave, "Within a mile o' Edinboro' Toon," and portrayed to the full the part of the backward young lady in the song. "Comin' thro' the Rye," with its lively, easy-going air, was sung in response to a hearty encore for "Kathleen Mavourneen." Mr. Marsh's rich baritone voice was never heard to better advantage. As encores he obliged with "The Yeoman's Wedding," in the hearty, rolling strains of which he especially delighted his hearers, and "Simon the Cellarer." Mr. G. P. Lammert and Mr. E. E. Hill have good tenor voices, with an abundance of volume. The former had to acknowledge an encore. Coming to the lighter part of the programme, Mr. Walwyn, R.W.F., quite convulsed his audience with that pantomime favourite, "Bobbing up and down like this." Mr. Walwyn's get-up and actions were a splendid imitation of the variety artist, and—as was sure to happen—he had to "bob up" again in response to an encore that would brook no denial. His "What ho! she bumps," dressed up as he was in an exaggerated sailor costume, surmounted by a yachting cap possessing the dimensions of a small cart-wheel, was just as enthusiastically greeted. Mr. J. Mossop gave two recitations (humorous), and proved himself an elocutionist of no mean ability. In a word, the concert, from beginning to end, was an unqualified success, and on this fact we congratulate those responsible for its organisation.

The piano was lent by Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd., and the booking, etc., was executed free of any cost by the Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.

The full programme was—

#### PART FIRST.

Selection ... Band H.M.S. *Undaunted*.  
Song ... "All my World" ... Hope Temple.  
Mr. C. LAMMERT.  
Solo (Violin) ... "Cavalleria Rusticana" Pietro Mascagni.  
Mr. L. A. DE GRACA.  
(Accompanied by Professor Galuzzi.)  
Song ... "The Sailor's Grave" ... Sullivan.  
Mr. ALEC MARSH.  
Song ... "Afton Water" ... Cleadhill.  
Mrs. MUDIE.  
Recitation ... Mr. J. MOSSOP.

Song (Comic) "Bobbing up and down like this."  
Mr. F. J. WALWYN, R.W.F.

#### PART SECOND.

Selection ... "Band H.M.S. *Undaunted*.  
Song "Even Bravest Heart" ("Faust.") Gounod.  
Mr. G. P. LAMMERT.  
Solo (Violin) ... "Sylvia" ... Martin Marsick.  
Mr. L. A. DE GRACA.  
(Accompanied by Professor Galuzzi.)  
Song ... "The Toreador" ... Bizet.  
Mr. ALEC MARSH.  
Song ... "Kathleen Mavourneen" ... Crouch.  
Mrs. MUDIE.  
Song ... "A Song of Thanksgiving" ... Alliton.  
Mr. E. E. HILL.  
Recitation ... Mr. J. MOSSOP.  
Accompanists:—Mr. A. G. WARD and Professor GALUZZI.

### HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

#### A BALL TO BE HELD IN FEBRUARY.

A meeting in connection with the Hongkong Volunteer Corps was held in the Institute on Monday night for the purpose of considering the advisability of giving a ball. The Commandant (Sir John Carrington, C.M.G.) presided, and in referring to the object of the gathering said it had been customary for the Corps to give a ball every other year, and that as two years had elapsed since the last it had been suggested that another should be arranged for. He added that the matter had been brought up at a meeting of officers, and the feeling was in favour of a ball in view of the fact that it would be the means of bringing the members of the Corps together and in this way tend to have a beneficial effect. It was unanimously decided that a ball should be given and that the arrangements be left with the officers and the senior non-commissioned officers, with power to add to their number. \$5 per member was the limit fixed upon, with \$3 per friend, ladies being free. The meeting also decided that the affair should come off some time in February. Before separating the Commandant reminded the members of the field day on Saturday, impressing upon them the importance of mustering in as large numbers as possible.

### THE DRAMATIC SEASON.

Playgoers will have a variety of entertainments provided for them during the present season. The Taylor-Carrington troupe play from the 26th December to the 9th January, when the Pollard troupe are due, and the latter hold possession of the boards until the end of that month.

The Amateur Dramatic Club will occupy the Theatre during the month of February and will give as usual six performances of the comic opera *His Excellency* (by W. S. Gilbert and Dr. Osmond Carr) on the following dates:—11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 21st, and 23rd February.

In March the Dallas Co. are due with a first-rate Comic Opera Company; amongst their most successful pieces being *San Toy* and *The Belle of New York*.

In April Mr. Robert Brough's talented company will be with us. *The Gay Lord Quex*, *Lord and Lady Algy*, and other popular pieces will be played.

An Exhibition is to be held at Hanoi, as already announced. The head of the Agricultural and Commercial Department of Indo-China now has the matter in hand. The first idea was to acquire one of the palaces at the Paris Exhibition, or its frame-work at least, and transport it bodily to Hanoi; but this ambitious proposal had to be abandoned on account of the length of time necessary to carry it out. Tenders were accordingly invited for a general plan of the Exhibition, and M. Bussey, Inspector of Buildings at Tonkin, has obtained the contract. There will be a central palace, with annexes and grounds, but the details are not yet public. The date of opening, it has been decided by the local committee, will be postponed until 3rd November, 1902, the originally chosen date, 1st December, 1901, being impracticable. It is suggested that the Exhibition may lead to the establishment of a permanent Indo-Chinese museum at Hanoi.

### "LODGE ST. JOHN" INSTALLATION AND BANQUET.

On Wednesday evening several important functions took place in connection with local Masonry, namely the installation of the R. W. Master elect of the "Lodge St. John, No. 618, s.c., the investment of the officers for the ensuing year, followed by a grand banquet, which was attended by representatives of all the local Masonic lodges.

The ceremony of installation, which was very impressive, took place in the Masonic Hall at 5 p.m. in the presence of the members of the Lodge and many visiting brethren. The R. W. District Grand Master the Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., assisted by P.D.J.M. E. C. Ray, installed the R. W. Master H. B. Bridger, and invested the officers of Lodge St. John.

The following were the officers invested: Immediate Past Master, Wor. Bro. J. Lochead; Wor. Sen. Warden, Bro. W. Muskett; Treasurer, Bro. W. C. Taylor; Senior Deacon, Bro. H. Jewett; Organist, Bro. W. J. Terrill; Inner Guard, Bro. G. Sim; Wor. Jun. Warden, Bro. J. A. Tarrant; Secretary, Bro. W. M. Everall; Junior Deacon, Bro. H. A. Allen; Dir. of Ceremonies, Wor. Bro. W. Farmer; the Tyler; Stewards, Bros. F. Allen and R. Jones.

After the ceremony the brethren descended to the Banquet Hall, where they were joined by a number of non-Masonic guests, and a company of about 160 sat down to dinner. The Hall had been splendidly decorated by the Decoration Committee, who, with coloured fairy lamps, illuminated emblems of the craft, plants and flowers, coloured tapestry, and the many other things which lend themselves to the art of ornamentation, had transformed the ordinarily bleak compartment into a brilliant and extremely picturesque dining-room. Conspicuous amongst the decorations were the very pretty illuminated insignia of the Lodge, designed by W. Bro. Farmer, placed at the end of the room opposite the R. W. Master. An excellent dinner was provided by Messrs. Madar and Farmer, the wines being from Messrs. Watson & Co., Ltd.

The banquet finished, the rest of the evening was devoted to toasts, speeches and harmony. The programme was very happily arranged, and it is worthy of reproduction, the quotations being very acceptable. The speeches were mostly well delivered, and touching references were made to absent brothers in South Africa, and those who had passed hence. The songs of the evening were the two by Bro. Alec Marsh, he singing "The Banks of Loch Lomond" as an encore, and "Father O'Flynn" sung later by Bro. Barrie. Bro. Tirrell sang well, receiving an encore, and Bros. Stephenson and Bridger were loudly applauded for their comic songs. Among those who also sang were Bros. Longhurst and Jenkins, and Mr. Smart. Bros. Ward and Longhurst accompanied the singers and a most enjoyable evening was spent by all present. The toast list was as follows:—

#### TOASTS.

"We'll e'en hae a wee bit crack."

—Heart of Midlothian.

"The Queen and the Craft."

Proposed by the R.W.M.

"Tempered, august, abiding, reluctant of prayers or vows."

—Kipling.

"National Anthem."

"The Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland."

Proposed by the R.W.M.

"He carries himself nobly, as becoms one in Power."

—Shakespeare.

"Ye Banks & Braes O' Bonnie Doon."

"The District Grand Master and Officers of the District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China."

Proposed by the R.W.M.

"A Goodly Company—the flower of the men."

—Tennyson.

Responded to by Wor. Bro. Anderson, P.M.  
Song ..... "Queen of the Earth" ... Bro. Terrill.



## "Sister Lodges and Visitors."

Proposed by the W.S.W., Bro. Dickie.  
"They are welcome all, for these be they with whom we'd fain consort."

—Henry VIII.

Responded to by Bro. Lacy Johnson; Messrs Mancell & Smart.

## "The Hongkong and South China Masonic Benevolence Fund Corporation."

Proposed by Wor. Bro. J. W. Kinghorn, P.M.

Acknowledged by the oldest Trustee of the Fund present, W. Bro. Anderson, P.M.

"To do good for its own sake was the lifelong object of the brothers."

—Nicholas Nickleby.

## "The Newly Installed Master."

Proposed by Wor. Bro. J. Lohead, I.P.M.

"The rank is but the guinea stamp, the man's the gowd for a' that."

—Burns.

Song "The King's Minstrel" Bro. Alec. Marsh.

## "Our Absent Brethren."

Proposed by Wor. Bro. W. Farmer, P.M.

"Though lost to sight, to memory dear."

—Old Song.

"Friends all! Though they be not here, yet will we drink long life and health to them."

Song... "I Wonder Why" Bro. R. Stephenson.

"The wives, sisters, daughters, and sweethearts of Masons."

Proposed by the W.J.W., Bro. J. A. Tarrant.

Reply by the youngest Mason present, Bro. J. H. Longhurst.

"When affliction wring the brow—a ministering angel thou."

Banjo Solo ..... Selected ..... Bro. Husted.

## "All poor and distressed Masons."

Proposed by the S. D. Jewitt in the absence of the Tyler and drunk in solemn silence.

"Eh, but the mon's doon—let's e'en gang an' help him."

—Old Mortality.

"Comrades good night; go home and say: 'My dear, I was the first who came away.'"

Byron.

## CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton 9th December.

## THE ACTING VICEROY PAYS A CALL.

On Saturday, the 8th inst., shortly after 3 p.m., H.E. the Acting Viceroy Tak Sow made an official call upon the Commander of the U.S.S. Monterey, in a flower-boat towed by a Chinese gunboat, the usual salute being fired. It was about 5 p.m. when he left.

## A MILITARY OUTRAGE.

Some time last week two Chinese soldiers in uniform took passages on board the passenger boat *On Lee*, towed by steam-launch from Canton to Fatsan. When one of the boatmen went round to collect the passage money, and asked them to pay, they said they were soldiers and insisted upon a certain reduction, to which the boatman refused to accede, as of late there have been many rascals who palm themselves off as soldiers and wearing uniforms attempt to defraud the passenger boats in this manner. He added that if they refused to pay their full passage money he would take off their clothing and keep it as a guarantee for payment. Seeing that they were no match against a number of crew, the soldiers left on board two pairs of old shoes, promising to call the next day to pay their passage and redeem the articles. Sure enough, they came the following day, and bring with them ten or more soldiers set upon the captain of the boat, the money-collector and a few of the crew, and assaulted and wounded them and then decamped.

## CONTRÉTEMPS AT A WEDDING.

According to marriage etiquette in Canton (there being different etiquettes in different districts and provinces), on the day of wedding the bridegroom sits at the table to take dinner with his guests two or three hours before the arrival of the bride, and the guests generally do their best to force the bridegroom to drink

plenty of *samsu*, make him drunk, take him away and lock him up, so as to exact a ransom to pay for another feast. For without him to perform the ceremony of knocking at the door of the bridal chair, the bride who is hermetically shut up and well barricaded in the chair, in which she can hardly breathe, is not allowed to get out, and there she may remain for hours. Now there was a wedding in the family of Lee in Honam a few days ago. Shortly before the arrival of the bridal chair with the bride in it, the bridegroom mysteriously disappeared. Search was made everywhere, servants and amahs sent round to look for him in the opium-divans, restaurants, convents, monasteries, houses of ill-fame, etc. Rewards were offered to whoever should bring him back. Some started a theory that he had thrown himself into the river to avoid a distasteful marriage; others that he had turned priest; and others that he was kidnapped by robbers, and taken to Chutaoshan. But the fact of the matter was that he went into a gambling-house, played, and, having lost a few hundred dollars which he could not pay, was kept by the gambling-housekeeper closely imprisoned in a small dark room until his relatives came to pay for his loss at the game. Meanwhile the bride was shut up in the bridal chair for hours, covered with a red thick veil which covered her from head to waist, to lament her fate.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

## THE BLACK FLAGS.

Liu Yung-fu, the Black Flag General, has arrived in Canton from the North with his soldiers to the number of three thousand. The Acting Viceroy ordered him to send two thousand to Waichow, the scene of the late rebellion, five hundred to Sai-chiu, and five hundred to Chü-tau shan. The Acting Viceroy has refused to grant the necessary leave to Liu, who wished to return home.

## THE LEKIN FARM.

The Namhoi and the Pun-yu magistrates are now forcing the leading merchants of the seventy-two guilds, under the order of the Viceroy, to pay up arrears of rent (to the amount of \$500,000) for the *lekin* farm during the preceding half year. The merchants plead that, as owing to the northern crisis business has been very dull and the proceeds of the *lekin* taxes thereby greatly diminished, they are unable to comply with the request. It is said that if the Viceroy refuses to write off the sum, the merchants will petition the Emperor. The control of the *lekin* taxes returned into the hands of the mandarins at the beginning of this month.

## COINING CASH.

As copper cash is very dear, the Government has opened an office in front of the prefectural Yamen for the exchange of cents newly coined in the mint. Only 40,000 pieces are to be exchanged every day, and each person is allowed to obtain two dollars' worth a day.

## AN OUTBREAK SUPPRESSED.

Some days ago a rebellion broke out in the Yanfa district, in the prefecture of Shao-Chow, under a leader named Lau Ku-pau, who had about 1,500 followers. The local Taotai, hearing of the outbreak, promptly marched to the scene with a good number of soldiers, capturing twenty-eight rebels and dispersing the rest. Lau Ku-pau made good his escape and has hidden himself in the mountain fastnesses with a number of his followers.

Lieut. James Archibald Charteris Forsyth, R.A., son of our well known Colombo merchant, says the *Ceylon Observer*, has had a lively time since he was sent out with his Battery (15th Royal Garrison) to South Africa. He took part in the march to Johannesburg and Pretoria and came under fire on several occasions; but fortunately escaped, so as to be able to go to China when called on to accompany the second division of his Battery which was short of officers. The troopship steamed direct to Singapore and thence on to Hongkong and Weihaiwei. Soyoung an officer as Lieut. Forsyth, adds our contemporary, is in luck's way, to be brought into service in two such distant fields as South Africa and China within three years of obtaining his commission.

## NEWCHWANG.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Newchwang, 16th November.

## THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION.

The Russian occupation of the port of Newchwang is generally accepted as necessitated by the Boxer rising and the turbulence of the native population, but there is another interpretation patent to those who have been in a position to watch every movement of the local officials. From the outset the Russian authorities seemed to assure the aggressive, and in every way to seek to weaken the control of the native officials. We were fortunate in having at this port a Taotai who saw the folly of attempting to oust the foreigner, and who in consequence kept a tight hand over his soldiers, maintaining perfect order on the native town and immediate vicinity in spite of various mandates from the Monkden Viceroy to kill all foreigners.

## THE FIRST AGGRESSION.

This control was exercised perfectly in every respect until the morning of the 28th July, when the Russians attacked a stockade, situated two miles outside the city, in which some seven to eight hundred soldiers were located during the day. These soldiers, who formed part of the Taotai's guard, and were employed in patrolling the town at night and keeping order amongst the many rowdies to be found in all cities, were given an hour in which to vacate the stockade, which they occupied with the full cognizance and consent of the Treaty Consuls; very naturally they demurred at leaving by the order of foreign soldiers, from whom the Taotai had informed them they had nothing to fear so long as they did not assume the aggressive, in accordance with the assurance he himself had received from the Treaty Consuls. On expiry of the hour the Russians opened fire with their field-pieces, surrounding the stockade so as to drive the Chinese into the native town, after accomplishing which they opened rifle-fire at long range upon that portion of the native city in which the Taotai's Yamen was situated, killing 10 Chinese, 2 Russians being wounded by the return fire of the native troops.

## A CROP OF PROTESTS.

The Russians then withdrew to the Russian settlement some three-quarters of a mile distant from the port, leaving the foreign settlement with its small guard to bear the brunt of any attack on the part of the justly infuriated native soldiery, which attack was not made solely through the exertions of the Taotai. This action of the Russian military authorities was strongly protested against by the Treaty Consuls, the Russian Consul, Mr. Ostrovskhow, now Civil Administrator, fully endorsing the censure of the other Consuls, to whom the explanation was given that the colonel in charge had misunderstood his orders, which were to attack a fort or stockade several miles distant on the road to Kaichow. In the meantime the Taotai, who also received no satisfactory explanation, lost almost entirely the control he had hitherto had over his soldiers, and the "Boxer" element numbering before 50 to 60 men suddenly swelled to 400. The Treaty Consuls had to request an increased guard from the Russians in consequence, and matters were in fair trim for the next move.

## THE SECOND MOVE.

On the first or second day of August the Russian Consul informed the Taotai that the gunboat *Otvajny* would fire a salute on the 4th in honour of some Imperial celebration, Throne Day, Coronation Day, or similar festivity, and that the guns would be loaded with blank cartridge only. This was all that was necessary to inflame the "Boxer" contingents. They reminded the soldiers of the previous breach of faith on the part of the Russians, declared the guns would be trained on the native town, and so worked matters that the soldiers joined in with them and promised to follow up their attack on the Foreign Settlement on the morning of the 4th August. The Taotai, who tried, when acquainted with their intentions, to dissuade them, had to fly for his life, accompanied by a few faithful soldiers, and the attack was made and repelled, the Chinese rifle fire growing so hot as to necessitate the bombardment of the town by the Russian gunboat *Otvajny*.



## RUSSIAN FLAG HOISTED.

The Chinese soldiers could not face the heavy guns and fled to the plans, being cut down to a man by the cavalry awaiting them. About 8 o'clock the same evening the Russians, who waited until the Chinese flag was hauled down from the Customs' flagstaff as usual, hoisted the Russian Naval flag in its place and stationed a guard. The following day the Commissioner, who had not been informed by the Russians of their intention, protested through H. B. M. Consul against the hoisting of the Russian flag on property registered in the name of Sir Robert Hart, but the Russians refused to haul down their flag.

A similar question was raised when the Japanese in the China-Japan war informed the Commissioner of Customs that they intended to occupy the Custom House and refrained from so doing on learning from H.B.M. Consul that the property was registered in H. B. M. Consulate in the name of Sir Robert Hart.

## FORMAL OCCUPATION.

The same day (5th August) Vice-Admiral Alexieff arrived and notified all nationals through their respective consuls that, owing to the hostility of the native officials, the Russian military authorities had been compelled to capture the town for the protection of all concerned, that a provisional Civil Administration would in future conduct the affairs of the city and police the settlement, according foreigners all the privileges they had hitherto enjoyed.

## ANNEXING THE RAILWAY.

The next move of the Russians was to occupy the Newchwang terminus of the Shanhaikwan Railway on the 6th October, without any previous advice to the Resident Engineer or H. B. M. Consul, whose protests were disregarded. The Resident Engineer has twice applied for permission to visit the terminus, the latter application being made through H. B. M. Consul; both being refused. There is good cause to believe that a large quantity of the material stored on the premises has been removed by the Russians, notwithstanding the assurance given to H.B.M. Consul that the same would be safeguarded pending final settlement.

## THE END OF TRADE.

In the meantime trade has practically ceased, the many bandits and pirates whom the Russians apparently take no measures to put down, rendering both land and river traffic impossible. The many atrocities committed by the Russian troops, and the robbing of respectable Chinese by the Cossacks and soldiers, effectually prevent any improvement in trade or any possibility of improvement, so long as the present condition of things is allowed to continue.

## RUSSIA'S MANŒUVRE.

It is clear to any unprejudiced observer that the object of the Russian authorities was to take advantage of the Boxer outbreak to seize the port, and as the perfect order maintained by the Chinese officials prevented the giving of an excuse for such occupation, they were compelled to goad the populace into affording them one, at the same time weakening the control of the native officials by making them lose "face" or caste. This is the view held by those well qualified to judge, and is in accordance with the report of H.B.M. Consul to the Home Government.

## JAPAN'S OCCUPATION—A CONTRAST.

The marked difference between the Japanese occupation and the Russian occupation is worthy of note; in the former case not a woman or child was injured, absolute order and discipline were maintained and justice meted out to all; trade was immediately restored, the cart traffic went on uninterruptedly, and there was not a single instance of robbery on the part of the Japanese soldiers. Now not a Chinaman can be sure of passing a soldier without having to hand up all his available cash, their houses may at any time be entered, cart traffic has almost entirely ceased, and between the bandits and Russian soldiers no woman or child is safe, to say nothing of the men.

## BRITISH APATHY.

The apathy shown by the British Admiral in all matters relating to this port contributed greatly to the success of the Russian scheme; repeated requests for a gunboat were made by H.B.M. Consul, the reply being that none could be spared; had a British gunboat been stationed here there is very little doubt but that the

rowdy element in the town would have been kept under proper control; as it was the Chinese officials had no backing in their endeavours to maintain order. The British, in whom they would have had every confidence, had abandoned them to the intrigues of the Russian authorities, of whose designs every intelligent native was perfectly cognisant, a deputation of the merchant guilds having entreated the foreign merchants to apply for a British gunboat, stating that they believed the Russians would open fire on the town on the slightest pretext.

## THE SITUATION.

The present situation is naturally one of particular interest to those whose immediate welfare is endangered by the attitude of Russia; it is absurd to place any credence in her widely-advertised intention of withdrawing her troops from this vicinity, or to imagine that she will relinquish her hold on this Treaty Port unless forced to do so.

The Siberian Army is composed, as admitted by the Russians themselves, of the dregs of her population. Discipline is an unknown quantity; the very passes issued by the Civil and Military authorities are unintelligible to the bulk of the rank and file—as witness the treatment of the despatches carried by a native messenger from Shanhaikwan; these despatches "On Her Majesty's Service," were wrapped up in a British flag and borne by a messenger who had a Russian pass authorising him to travel unmolested, in spite of which they were torn open on the road. It is of course possible that the perpetrators could read both English and Russian. Is there any hope of order being restored to a country through the means of such rabble?

## THE RAILWAY—AN EXPLANATION.

I have just learned that the Russians have replied to the enquiries re removal of railway material, made through H. B. M. Consul, that the exigencies of war have necessitated their making use of the material, for all of which they will account on final settlement.

Newchwang, 26th November.

## RUSSIAN LENIENCY.

At Moukden, Liao Yang, and neighbouring districts the Russians are treating the people with great leniency and are not wreaking revenge for the Boxers' acts; e.g. many temples which were notable Boxer resorts, including one in which a Krupp gun was found, have not been touched; leniency, in fact, is the Russian policy, but individual soldiers rob and maltreat people.

Report has it that the Governor of Moukden is in communication with the Russians re returning there, and they are said be waiting for definite instructions from St. Petersburg before reinstating him.

## THE OCCUPATION OF LIAO YANG.

At Liao Yang, when on the arrival of the Russian troops General Fleischer rode into the town (in which many white flags were hung out) with only a small escort, he was fired on by the Chinese soldiers from the houses, and thrown from his horse. He then sent a strong body of troops into the city, who drove the soldiers and Boxers out through the east gate, those latter stabbing their way through the civilians who were thronging there; outside the gate many of them were shot down by artillery posted there. The remainder went to Moukden. The Russians wished not to interrupt trade at Liao Yang, so consulted a missionary doctor who had been stationed there as to what they should do. He volunteered to go through the city with a few men, and assure the merchants that if they opened their shops and continued business there would be no looting by the Russians, but said that if he gave this assurance it must be adhered to. After a long search he managed to get some of the inhabitants together and explained to them that if they left they would certainly lose all. On his guarantee they remained, and the Russians, by sending a commissioned officer with each patrol, kept order, and there was no looting. In consequence, business in Liao Yang is flourishing.

## MOUKDEN RUINED BY BOXERS.

The soldiers and Boxers who left Liao Yang went to Moukden and looted and burned there. All the best Honges and shops are totally destroyed, and business is paralysed; in fact, the town is practically bankrupt.

Beyond Moukden the country is in a very disturbed state, not only through bandits, but the Vegetarians and those who were formerly Boxers are by no means put down; in fact, where there are no troops they are as bad as ever. Travelling is impracticable, as all the inns are deserted. There appears to be no prospect of speedy settlement.

## A MAIL NOTICE.

The following notice has been issued by the Russians:—

*Winter Mails:* It is hereby notified that a Russian Post Office will be opened here in a few days. The arrangements will be announced as soon as possible after the arrival of the Post-master.

(Signed) A. U. OSTROVERKHOW,

H.I.R.M.'s Civil Administrator.

The weather is mild for this period of the season. Steamers in port are *Yeksang*, *Haan*, and *Szechuen*.

## MANILA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Manila, 3rd December.

## WHOLESALE INSURGENT DESERTION—OVER 2,000 SURRENDER AND HOLD THANKS-GIVING SERVICES.

There has been a veritable landslide in the insurgent army of north-western Luzon. A whole district has surrendered and begs the protection of the American troops. A total of 2,180 sworn insurgents, inhabitants of the vicinity of Santa Maria and Vigan, opened negotiations with Captain Green of the 33rd Infantry, U.S. Vols., last Friday. As Green did not have a sufficient force to guard such a mob, he instructed them to return to their camp and to come back again on Sunday, when he would be able to receive them. In the meantime General Young was notified of the event, and he immediately set out with a troop of cavalry to ascertain the character of the outfit, and to find out whether they were *bona fide* soldiers or merely half-starved natives who wanted food and rest. He found that they were genuine soldiers and members of General Tinio's bolo brigade. There were no rifles among them. They had simply been hounded from pillar to post, over mountains and valleys, never being able to stop in any one place for more than two or three days, until they realised that the game was not worth the candle and decided to surrender. A full belly in town, even though it be under American rule, is better than a breast full of patriotism and a diminishing waist measure in the mountains. And so they came in. To quote from General Young's report, "2,180 Katipunan to-day voluntarily renounced connection with the insurrection and swore allegiance to our government. 1,900 of this number, including 1,173 reported on 30th ult., were sworn bolomen. The oath was administered with all solemnity by Padre Cura Conception in the church in this town (Santa Maria), followed by a Te Deum and Benediction. This number includes about all the men capable of bearing arms within the jurisdiction of Santa Maria, which was considered the worst town in the district." General Young attributes this surrender to the re-election of President McKinley and to the arrival of more troops in the district, and more especially to the vigorous enforcement of war measures and deportation of prisoners.

## INSURGENT DISCOURAGEMENT.

The insurgent leaders in Manila are thoroughly discouraged. Several men who are known to be strong sympathisers were approached on the question, and they were all of the opinion that a serious blow had been given to the insurgent cause. This district under General Young has been a very successful field for the guerrilla and boloman, and General McArthur has been constantly sending in more troops. Quite recently the 36th Volunteers and a regiment of regulars were added, and against this renewed and increased activity the Filipinos soon found themselves powerless. Tinio is still at large but it is expected that he will soon give himself up, or at least move into another district.

## SAVING PLANTATIONS IN SAMAR.

General Hare is down in the island of Samar with about two thousand men. He has been operating there for the last two weeks and meet-



ing with limited success. The insurgents have followed the tactics of burning the towns and destroying the plantations on the approach of the Americans. One of the chief objects of the subjugation of this rich island is to save the hemp-plantations and restore them to the rightful owners, but the full attainment is very doubtful. The owners may have the return of their properties, but it is feared that most of the country will be devastated.

#### MANILA SALOON BILL.

To-morrow the Commission will hold public session on the Manila Saloon Bill. This bill, which will in all likelihood become law, institutes a most sweeping reform, and it naturally meets with considerable opposition and adverse criticism. Its clauses are concise and imperative, and have apparently been framed with special view to prevent any dodging or misunderstanding. The bill carefully regulates every branch of the liquor trade of Manila and vicinity; it enforces Sunday closing, prohibits gambling devices, also the sale of intoxicants in the public markets, booths, and plazas. Under no circumstances does it permit the sale of native wines to American soldiers. (This last is a good measure—farewell to "bino" jags, pipe-dreams, and the guard-house.) Clause 23 sounds the death of the numerous saloons that live both sides of the city's main street, the *Escalita*; and it also prohibits the granting of licenses after April first of this year to any saloon located in specially designated districts, which practically include all the main streets and public squares. As there are many saloons in Manila that are fitted in expensive style and represent a large investment of money, there is strong opposition to the proposed law. On Wednesday the interested parties will have an opportunity to advance any arguments that they may have. Manila is such a thirsty place and so conveniently full of grog shops and wine rooms that one cannot keep wondering what is to become of the unsuspecting imbibers. True enough, the military government, by its night restrictions, has educated people on the "early to bed and early to rise" plan, but whether it can legislate away a man's parched throat and steady thirsty remains to be seen.

#### FORMOSA.

Mr. Goto, Director of the Administrative Bureau in Formosa, who is now in Tokyo, in an interview with a press representative, says the *Japan Herald*, expresses himself, highly gratified at the administrative system of Formosa during the past three years. He emphasises the fact that every possible credit must be given to the financial operations of the Formosan Government. According to the latest estimates, the budget for the next fiscal year stands thus:—Revenue Y.16,280,000 and expenditure Y.25,000,000, the latter item including extraordinary outlays for various new undertakings. The deficit is to be liquidated by the remittance of 2,160,000 yen from the Central Government and also by floating a public loan. In connection with this loan, Mr. Goto states that the Governor-General will be authorised to raise a foreign loan, in order that he may be able to choose between either foreign or domestic money as the state of the money market may dictate at the time of floating. Referring to the business condition of the Formosan Bank, he states that the Bank has already received in deposits over Y. 4,000,000.

With regard to the future prospects of the Government's finances, Mr. Goto expects no augmentations on the side of expenditures on the result of gradual completion of sundry public works, but he is positive of appreciable increase on the side of revenue, probably up to Y.20,000,000 within the next three years, owing to the successful working of the monopoly systems of opium, camphor, and salt, and also judicial enforcement of taxation on land. Mr. Goto anticipates a promising future for sugar production in Formosa, which he hopes to grow to the enormous figure of Y.40,000,000 before long.

The only case of communicable disease in the colony last week was one of smallpox (European), imported from Swatow.

#### OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATION.

We have received from the Acting Hon. Sec., Mr. A. J. May, the following result of passes at the Oxford Local Examination held here in July last:—

##### SENIORS.

D—Strangman, R. T., J—Li Yat-choi, A.A.  
A.A. J—Rozario, E. J., A.A.  
J—Hahn, A. C., A.A.  
Girls:—

P—Long, E., A.A.

##### JUNIORS.

D—Drude, F. J—Da Roza, C. A. Da-  
D—Fan Kam nenberg  
D—Moore, H. Q—Fuksora, H.  
D—Moy Hing, W. J. Q—Hung Hing Kam  
Over age:— Q—Ramjahn, D.  
D—Cheung, U. K. Q—Humphreys, E.  
D—Fan Kau V—Goldenberg, H.  
Q—Curreen, S. R.

##### PRELIMINARY.

D—Ablong, A. E. J—Avila y Mercado, J.  
D—Hagen, E. C. J—Bunje, E. T. H.  
D—Olsen, C. W. Q—Sayer, H. C.  
D—Strangman, H. H.

Over age:—

D—Howard, J. G. Q—Li Lik-lun  
D—Ng Tin-po V—Campos, M.  
J—Conceicao de V—Cheung, P. K.  
Souza, J. M. V—Mackay, G. W.  
J—Enarcean, P. V—Yamamoto, Y.

D—Diocesan Home

J—St. Joseph's College

P—Belilios Public School for Girls

Q—Queen's College

V—Victoria English School

#### FUND IN AID OF SUFFERERS FROM THE TYPHOON.

The Hon. Treasurer desires to acknowledge with thanks the following subscriptions to the above fund. Further contributions will be thankfully received.

|                                       |       |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| H.H. The Maharajah of Gwalior         | £ 25  |
| H.H. The Maharajah of Bikanir         | £ 25  |
| The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank          | \$250 |
| Messrs. Siemssen & Co.                | 100   |
| " Jardine Matheson & Co.              | 100   |
| " Reiss & Co.                         | 100   |
| " Bradley & Co.                       | 100   |
| " Gilman & Co.                        | 100   |
| " David Sassoon, Sons & Co.           | 100   |
| " E. D. Sassoon & Co.                 | 100   |
| Mr. Robt. Shewan                      | 100   |
| Messrs. Melchers & Co.                | 100   |
| " Carlowitz & Co.                     | 100   |
| " Arnhold, Karberg & Co.              | 100   |
| Sir Thomas Jackson                    | 100   |
| The Hon. J. J. Keswick                | 100   |
| The Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G.         | 100   |
| Messrs. Butterfield & Swire           | 100   |
| The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock           | 100   |
| Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.          | 100   |
| H.E. Sir Henry A. Blake               | 100   |
| Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co.          | 100   |
| A.S.G.                                | 100   |
| Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co.         | 100   |
| " Meyer & Co.                         | 100   |
| Mr. E. F. Ongcapin                    | 100   |
| The Parsee Charity Fund               | 51    |
| Lady Blake                            | 50    |
| Messrs. Hartigan, Stedman & Rennie    | 50    |
| " Jebson & Co.                        | 50    |
| " Gibb, Livingston & Co.              | 50    |
| Mr. H. E. Pollock, Q.C.               | 50    |
| " Victor H. Deacon                    | 50    |
| " A. H. Rennie                        | 50    |
| " H. N. Mody                          | 50    |
| The Right Rev. the Bishop of Victoria | 50    |
| Messrs. John D. Humphreys & Son       | 50    |
| Mr. Gershom Stewart                   | 50    |
| " E. Pabaney                          | 50    |
| " Standard Oil Co.                    | 50    |
| Messrs. Brandar & Co.                 | 50    |
| " Benjamin, Kelly & Potts             | 50    |
| Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C.               | 50    |
| " M. J. D. Stephens                   | 50    |
| Sir John Carrington                   | 30    |
| Mr. A. R. Marty                       | 25    |

|                                 |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Mr. James H. Cox                | \$ 25 |
| Messrs. Chas. J. Gaupp & Co.    | 25    |
| " Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.      | 25    |
| " Hughes & Hough                | 25    |
| " A. V. Apar & Co.              | 25    |
| " Dennys & Bowley               | 25    |
| " Carmichael & Barlow           | 25    |
| " N. Mody & Co.                 | 25    |
| " Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.      | 25    |
| " Linstead & Davis              | 25    |
| " Radecker & Co.                | 25    |
| " W. Lysaught & Son             | 25    |
| " Framjee Hormusjee & Co.       | 25    |
| Mr. P. F. Talati                | 25    |
| The Hon. J. Thurburn            | 25    |
| Mr. D. S. Dady Burjor           | 25    |
| " M. J. Palett                  | 25    |
| Messrs. S. J. David & Co.       | 25    |
| " Baretto & Co.                 | 25    |
| " Palmer & Turner               | 25    |
| " Tata & Co.                    | 25    |
| " W. Brewer & Co.               | 25    |
| The Rev. R. F. Cobbold          | 25    |
| Mr. W. H. Porcival              | 25    |
| " David E. Brown                | 20    |
| Messrs. H. A. Asgar & H. Esmail | 20    |
| Mr. F. D. Goddard               | 20    |
| Messrs. Kruse & Co.             | 20    |
| The Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart | 20    |
| Dr. G. P. Jordan                | 20    |
| The Hon. W. M. Goodman, Q.C.    | 20    |
| The Hon. R. D. Ormsby           | 20    |
| Messrs. Noronha & Co.           | 15    |
| Mr. H. Essask Elias             | 15    |
| " E. W. Rutter                  | 10    |
| " W. H. Wickham                 | 10    |
| " H. Tooker                     | 10    |
| The Hon. Basil Taylor           | 10    |
| Mr. H. M. Nemazee               | 10    |
| " S. H. Michael                 | 10    |
| " A. Shaw                       | 10    |
| Hon. F. H. May                  | 10    |
| Mr. J. Jamasjee                 | 10    |
| " T. Clark                      | 10    |
| " C. Wilcockson                 | 5     |
| " F. X. d'Almada de Castro      | 5     |
| " C. H. Gale                    | 5     |
| " C. Hollingsworth              | 5     |
| " J. M. Xavier                  | 5     |
| " H. G. Corral Fisher           | 5     |
| " E. Dougherty                  | 5     |
| " Jas. Macdonald                | 5     |
| " A. J. May                     | 5     |
| Wong Wing Chin                  | 5     |
| Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse          | 5     |
| Capt. G. C. Anderson            | 5     |
| Mr. H. Ruttonjee                | 5     |
| " W. J. Wright                  | 5     |
| " R. H. Craig                   | 5     |
| Messrs. Hots s' Jacob & Co.     | 5     |
| " Jeejeebhoy & Co.              | 5     |
| Mr. E. J. Pierpoint             | 3     |
| " R. H. Craig                   | 3     |
| " J. Coyle                      | 3     |
| " A. B. Suffead                 | 2     |
| " A. J. Mackie                  | 2     |
| " C. J. Xavier                  | 2     |
| " Leo d'Almada de Castro        | 2     |
| Li Hong Mi                      | 2     |
| Un Kam Wa                       | 2     |
| Loung Tsan                      | 2     |
| Wong Kwok U                     | 2     |
| Mr. R. H. Mugford               | 2     |
| " A. P. Guterres                | 2     |
| T.K.D.                          | 2     |
| E. R.                           | 2     |
| Sung Sing                       | 2     |
| Jo Ku Lu                        | 2     |
| Mr. H. J. Watson                | 2     |
| " D. Doyle                      | 2     |
| " D. Haskell                    | 2     |
| " P. H. Rozario                 | 2     |
| " F. Remedios                   | 1     |
| Au Fung Chi                     | 1     |
| Chung Ngo Kwan                  | 1     |
| U Hung Kai                      | 1     |
| Li Kin Ching                    | 1     |
| Ng Shing Chung                  | 1     |
| Wong Ponang                     | 1     |
| Fung Yuk Kaa                    | 1     |
| Mr. M. Rafeek                   | 1     |
| " F. A. Cordeiro                | 1     |
| " A. C. Botelho                 | 1     |
| Lo Sing San                     | 1     |
| N. J.                           | 1     |



|                               |     |     |        |   |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|---|
| Luk Sik Kwong                 | ... | ... | 8      | 1 |
| Lo Pun Fai                    | ... | ... | 1      | 1 |
| Luk Ki Kwong                  | ... | ... | 1      | 1 |
| Wong Ming                     | ... | ... | 1      | 1 |
| Pin Pui Fong                  | ... | ... | 1      | 1 |
| Ng Pun                        | ... | ... | 1      | 1 |
| Tsang Chung                   | ... | ... | 1      | 1 |
| Chan Kwok On                  | ... | ... | 50     |   |
| Li Yu Shang                   | ... | ... | 50     |   |
| Lai Chan Pong                 | ... | ... | 50     |   |
| Fung Ho Cheung                | ... | ... | 50     |   |
| Wong Hai Leung                | ... | ... | 50     |   |
| Classes 1 and 2 (Non-Chinese) | ... | ... | 5.20   |   |
| Classes 1 to 8 (Chinese)      | ... | ... | 188.30 |   |
| Geo. Thomas                   | ... | ... | 20     |   |

£50 and \$4,692.20

The Hon. Treasurer begs also to acknowledge the following amounts:—

|                            |     |     |       |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Sing Woo Co.               | ... | ... | \$500 |
| A Chinese Lady             | ... | ... | 500   |
| Mr. Ho Tung                | ... | ... | 250   |
| The Kwong Wai Opium Farm   | ... | ... | 250   |
| Mr. Loo Kuen Ting          | ... | ... | 250   |
| Chan Tung Shang            | ... | ... | 250   |
| Yuen Fat Hong              | ... | ... | 200   |
| Yan Woo Co.                | ... | ... | 200   |
| Mr. Ho Ngok Lau            | ... | ... | 200   |
| Yuen Lai Chuen             | ... | ... | 200   |
| Hop Hing Hong              | ... | ... | 150   |
| The Yee On Firm            | ... | ... | 150   |
| Wing Cheong Chan           | ... | ... | 150   |
| Wing Cheong Lee            | ... | ... | 150   |
| Mr. Fung Wa Chün           | ... | ... | 100   |
| Mr. Ho Fook                | ... | ... | 100   |
| The Chai On Insurance Co.  | ... | ... | 100   |
| Kwong Mow Tai              | ... | ... | 100   |
| The Yee On Insurance Co.   | ... | ... | 100   |
| Kin Tai Loong              | ... | ... | 100   |
| The Chuen On Insurance Co. | ... | ... | 100   |
| The Man On Insurance Co.   | ... | ... | 100   |
| The Tung On Insurance Co.  | ... | ... | 100   |
| The Lai Yuen Opium Firm    | ... | ... | 100   |
| Chit Wo Hong               | ... | ... | 100   |
| Po On Insurance Co.        | ... | ... | 100   |
| Kung Yuen Firm             | ... | ... | 100   |
| Kwong Man Cheung           | ... | ... | 100   |
| Hang Kee Firm              | ... | ... | 100   |
| Kwong Tak Fat              | ... | ... | 100   |
| Siu Ming Shun Firm         | ... | ... | 100   |
| Kam Foong Yu               | ... | ... | 100   |
| Tak Cheong Firm            | ... | ... | 100   |
| Ming Yu Tai                | ... | ... | 100   |
| Yee Shun Tai               | ... | ... | 100   |
| Tung Shang Wo              | ... | ... | 100   |
| Mr. Mak Lai Tong           | ... | ... | 100   |
| Kin Fat Firm               | ... | ... | 70    |
| Kwan Mow                   | ... | ... | 50    |
| Mr. Chun Tung              | ... | ... | 50    |
| Chun King Yue              | ... | ... | 50    |
| Hon. Wei Yuk               | ... | ... | 50    |
| Kwong Nam Loong            | ... | ... | 50    |
| Kwong Man Wo               | ... | ... | 50    |
| Tak Shing Firm             | ... | ... | 50    |
| Lun Cheong Firm            | ... | ... | 50    |
| Tung Fook Tai              | ... | ... | 40    |
| Hang Shing Cheong          | ... | ... | 30    |
| Kung Shun                  | ... | ... | 30    |
| Tai Foong Shun             | ... | ... | 30    |
| Wo Shing                   | ... | ... | 30    |
| Dr. Ho Kai                 | ... | ... | 25    |
| Mr. Wei On                 | ... | ... | 25    |
| Loong Shing Curio Shop     | ... | ... | 25    |
| Mr. Tam Tze Kong           | ... | ... | 25    |
| Chau Siu Ki                | ... | ... | 25    |
| Wei Mui Kai                | ... | ... | 25    |
| King Wo Hong               | ... | ... | 25    |
| Li Sau Hin                 | ... | ... | 10    |
| Another Chinese Lady       | ... | ... | 10    |

\$6,525.00  
4,692.20

Total ... £50 & \$11,217.20

The R. I. M. S. *Dalhousie* has sailed with the Indian Contingent for the Australian Commonwealth celebrations. The party consisted of five European Officers, 34 Native Officers, one Hospital Assistant, 73 rank and file, six men of the Army Hospital Corps, and 70 public and private followers. The following were the officers of the party:—Lieut.-Colonel L. S. Peyton, 14th Bengal Lancers, Major J. Scott, I.M.S., Captain H. W. Campbell, 18th Bengal Lancers, Captain J. Henegan, 10th Burma Rifles, Lieut. P. F. Pocock, 19th Bombay Infantry.

## A.D.C. PERFORMANCE IN AID OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT.

We are requested to publish the following statement:—

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB IN ACCOUNT WITH THE HON. TREASURER. PERFORMANCE IN AID OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT.

|                                                    |          |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------|
| To booking office expenses (Compradore, City Hall) | \$ 8.00  |
| To ticket and advertisements ( <i>China Mail</i> ) | 8.95     |
| To rent of Theatre (City Hall Committee)           | 34.75    |
| To programmes, etc. (Messrs. Guedes & Co.)         | 7.25     |
| To advertisements ( <i>Hongkong Daily Press</i> )  | 4.55     |
| To hire of furniture (Messrs. Chang Lee & Co.)     | 7.00     |
| To sundries                                        | 6.40     |
| To balance paid to Mother Superior                 | 648.60   |
|                                                    | \$725.50 |

By gross receipts ... \$725.50  
\$725.50

E. W. MITCHELL, Hon. Secretary.  
C. H. GRACE, Stage Manager.  
H. E. NICOLLE, Hon. Treasurer,  
Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club.  
11th December, 1900.

The thanks of the Committee are due to the above mentioned firms and others for having kindly consented to very largely reduce the charges, and to the undermentioned for having made no charges whatever:—

The Colonel and Officers, R.W.F., for Band.  
The *Hongkong Telegraph Co.* for advertisements.  
The Robinson Piano Co. for hire of Piano.  
The Hongkong High Level Tramways Co. for special cars.  
The Hongkong and China Gas Company.  
Mrs. Quinn and Staff of ushers.  
The A.D.C. for refreshments.

## ALICE MEMORIAL AND NETHERSOLE HOSPITALS.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

|                                   |          |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Hospital Sunday.                  |          |
| St. John's Cathedral              | \$272.09 |
| Union Church                      | 179.41   |
| To Tsai Chapel (L.M.S. Chinese)   | 75.21    |
| St. Stephens (C.M.S.) Church      | 30.02    |
| St. Peter's Church                | 15.24    |
| Hakka Ch. (Basel Mission Chinese) | 8.00     |
| Baptist Mission Chinese Church    | 25.50    |
| Wesleyan Mission Chinese Ch.      | 9.00     |
|                                   | \$614.47 |

The amount last year, including \$5.30 from Bethesda German Chapel, was \$527.01, showing an increase this year of \$87.46.

The Hon. Treasurer also begs to acknowledge the following donations:—

|                 |       |
|-----------------|-------|
| Wong Yu Shi     | \$50  |
| Fung Wa Chuen   | 25    |
| Tang Shing      | 15    |
| Sam Wing Cheong | 5     |
| A Patient       | 5     |
| Li Chun Shing   | 5     |
| Tsui Man Tong   | 5     |
| Under \$5       | 3     |
|                 | \$113 |

The *Foochow Echo* of the 1st December has the following items:—H.M.S. *Mohawk* left Pagoda at the beginning of the week for gun practice at sea and returned yesterday.—Mr. E. C. Werner left on Friday by the *Haiching* for Hohow, where he will take over charge of the newly built H.B.M. Consulate as Consul for the said port. Mr. Werner is highly appreciated by the Chinese authorities on account of his undoubted ability. We wish him a very pleasant voyage and hope to see him back again at some future time.—The F. A. M. and D. Society are showing unwonted energy this season. A burlesque of the *Lady of Lyons* was performed last evening with great success, after only a fortnight's interval since the previous entertainment.—Colds and ill effects from chills have been prevalent in Foochow during the past fortnight owing to the changeableness of the weather. With a temperature of 80 one day and 65 the next it has been difficult to escape.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

### THE GLAMOUR OF CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."  
Shanghai, 2nd December.

SIR,—The *Times* in a leader comments severely on Sir Robert Hart's article in the *Fortnightly* and attributes the views which he expresses to the glamour which things Chinese appear to cast over the mind and imagination of all those whose lot or fate it is in life to be closely associated with that peculiar people. But it is not Sir Robert Hart alone who is affected in this respect. Several of the members of the British Legation not only shared these views to some extent, but in a greater degree seemed to feel that the blame and responsibility for what appears to the ordinary outsider as a wanton and dastardly attack on the representatives of friendly Powers does not rest on the Chinese. "They (Tung Fuhsiang, &c.) did their duty according to their lights" not inaptly describes the attitude of some of the principal sufferers during the siege. The reason for this attitude need not be gone into here, nor if it were would any satisfactory conclusion be come to. It exists. And the reason why only adds one more feature to that most extraordinary of problems—the influence of Chinese civilisation (or uncivilisation) on the Occidental mind. It is not, however, in a mere abstract way that these ideas affect the problem confronting the Powers in China; they appear to be carried into the very practical one of the forwarding of supplies for the use of the very troops now opposing us in the North. A concrete case is afforded by the Shanghai Arsenal, which gaily goes on manufacturing munitions of war of various kinds and sending them out, doubtless for the repressing of the rebels, but whether under that heading are classed the foreign troops commanded by von Waldersee there is of course no means of knowing for certain. The man in the street would have no hesitation in saying that these were intended for the purpose of opposing the advance of the "foreign barbarians," but then again in things Chinese the man in the street cannot be relied upon to form a proper opinion. What he cannot, perhaps will not, understand—so says the official mind—is that the Chinese have got to be conciliated. A French officer out shooting recently in the close vicinity of Shanghai was surrounded by villagers, his gun taken away, and his dignity, if not his person, severely damaged. He of course wished to make reprisals, but the French Consul here stepped in and gave him to understand that above all things the Chinese must be conciliated. In this particular case it may or may not have been wise to have settled the matter thus; the merits of the case were not gone into closely, and it is only quoted here to illustrate the prevalence of the sentiment already referred to.

Conciliation—Yes, but only after such measures have been taken as will carry to the Chinese mind and more particularly to the Chinese official mind, the irresistible conviction that the Powers are in earnest; once that is driven home, and it is only by force or a display of it that it will be driven home, the conciliation policy can then be adopted. It is not unlikely that under these conditions it will emanate from the other side—Yours, etc.,  
X.Y.Z.

## THE SANITARY BOARD AND MALARIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 8th December, 1900.

SIR,—An analysis of the voting on my motion for dealing with anopheles, the discussion thereon, and the subsequent answer of the President and presenting reports and ground plans of the infectious hospital now being erected at Kennedytown, are interesting as showing the undercurrent of official animus which invariably tends to thwart every action of the Board which may not have the departmental imprimatur, to concentrate all effort



in itself and thus keep the Board in a subordinate and ridiculous position.

When this fever question was previously before the Board, both the President and Vice-President squashed all attempts at doing something practical, partly because they did not believe in the mosquito theory; incidentally because, in their opinion, the incidence and effects of malarial fever were exaggerated, but principally because it would be an unnecessary and expensive experiment and therefore not justifiable. This was the same argument, be it noted, used by the President in opposing the erection of a refuse destructor in face of the convincing reports of the responsible officials that such was urgently required.

The first two reasons may be taken for what they are worth—to argue would be like trying to convince the one sensible Irish juror, who, when the jury had been sent back four times to find a verdict, which the judge told them should be as clear as daylight, told his Lordship that “eleven more obstinate men he had never met in the whole course of his experience.” With regard to the third, expense, whilst the cost of my practical proposal, which could have at once been made effective, would have been counted in hundreds per annum, the outlay on the scheme supported by the President and Vice-President entails a cost—I am quoting from their own words—of between \$30 to \$40,000 dollars *per nullah*, not including the proposed medical officer's or his assistant's salary.

Moreover, if government precedents are to be followed, nothing practical can be done for more than a year (reports and memoranda will not eradicate malaria), as no provision has been made in the estimates for this expenditure.

The President must be quite aware of this, for it was he who vetoed a request to the Government to allow a wretched sum of \$1,200 for the salary of an additional cattle-inspector—who, in the unanimous *mirabile dictu* opinion of the Board, was urgently required—to be inserted in the estimates, the requisition having been sent in two days late, saying “such a course would be quite impossible.” Likewise he told the Board that for the same reason the much needed Kowloon markets cannot be commenced for another year, but, of course, this argument may only apply to schemes advanced by the pestilent agitators!

The Vice-President also, who had been arguing that for some occult reason in connection with his police in the New Territory the anopheles had been much maligned, suddenly discovers that action should be at once taken, but that the medical department should undertake the work for the curious reason that “the Sanitary Board had too much to do and no means of doing it.” Surely the obvious remedy, if such were the case, would be to increase the Board's staff, give it the means of overtaking its work, and not create a new Health Department, as from the words used by the P.C.M.O. is clearly the Government's intention. “Medical Officer for mosquitoes” may be a joke, but contains its sting. Even the Board's own Vice-President must do his best to nullify its efforts and show what a whitened sepulchre it is. Dr. Bell, though opposing, has been consistent throughout. He thoroughly believes the theory, advocates a large expenditure, does not like cheap schemes, and if he wishes to see his own department supreme in matters pertaining to preventive as well as curative medicine he is only following the footsteps of his predecessors. The Military representative, who does not believe in either scheme, and the Chinese member saw the Government proposed to spend a large sum of money and did not trouble to consider by whom or in what manner it was to be expended.

But surely the Government might be consistent. If they create a Sanitary Board to undertake certain definite responsibilities, to that Board alone should such sanitary duties be confided.

Everyone knows that Dr. Thomson is a most excellent and efficient officer and will throw his heart into his proposed duties (why Mr. Ladds, an officer of the Board and the original discoverer of the anopheles in Hongkong and first worker in anopheles pools, is not associated in the scheme, I can't say), but it certainly would have been more natural to make him Asst. Health Officer—an officer asked for by the Board but refused by Government, and thus keep

Sanitation and the Sanitary Department one consistent whole.

Again, whilst we are all glad that His Excellency takes such an intelligent interest in the malarial question, and is willing to expend colonial funds in stamping out fever, we cannot help thinking that he will not be here for ever, that his successor may dub the whole scheme an expensive fad and squash it, whereas had a permanent addition been made to the Sanitary Department, the work would continue without interruption.

The position of the Board is a most curious anomaly. Its President says that infectious hospitals, so long as they are privately owned, are not within the jurisdiction of the Board, yet by law every infected person is to be taken to such places as the Board may approve. So they are to approve of a building and its surroundings without seeing them.

Anyone can build an infectious hospital where and when he likes, receive small-pox, plague or leprosy within its walls in what manner and under what circumstances he pleases, and this without endangering the public health, as of course if it did the Board should take cognisance of it.

Answers from Government are likewise interpreted in quite a Pickwickian sense. The Government, being distinctly asked to submit all plans and give all information regarding buildings connected with sanitation, agree to do so. The President of the Board will not ask himself to give them to himself. He might be expected to advocate anything and everything which would assist the Board in its work, or increase its importance. No such thing—that answer refers only to Government buildings. Personally I should have thought the private building intended for public purposes would the more require supervision, but this is only the opinion of the unofficial.

Will the Hon. Unofficial Members of the Council and the Hongkong public support the Board or will they at once declare it is useless and—cut it down?—Yours, etc.,

WILLIAM HARTIGAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE “DAILY PRESS.”

Hongkong, 10th December.

SIR,—With reference to Dr. William Hartigan's letter in your issue of to-day, will you give me space for two corrections?

I never said that “in connection with the Police in the New Territory the anopheles had been much maligned.” What I did say was that the dictum that dwellings for Europeans should not be constructed within 500 yards of the dwellings of natives did not hold good in the New Territory, because Police Stations situated in Chinese villages there were found to be healthier than Police Stations situated outside and at a distance from villages. I added that some stations where anopheles had been found were healthy and others where they had been found were not, and I ventured to express the opinion that anopheles were not the sole cause, but only one of the causes, of malaria.

Further, I never said that the Sanitary Board should not undertake the work of investigation of the mosquito question “because it had too much to do and no means of doing it.” What I said was that the Board had plenty of other work to do and might leave this work (which I termed a scientific research) to the Government.—I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

F. H. MAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE “DAILY PRESS.”

SIR,—Referring to Mr. May's letter in your morning issue, I regret he should have thought I was quoting him verbatim. My expression “the anopheles had been much maligned” was intended as a summing up of Mr. May's opinions as expressed on various occasions at the Sanitary Board, and I think not an unfair description of what he has again written in his communication to you. When, at the last meeting, I pointed out that the question of dealing with anopheles pools was simply a practical application of the methods of “Preventive Medicine,” and therefore eminently the duty of the Board, thinking this was the point of Mr. May's minute “this should be left to the Medical Department” I certainly understood

him to say “the Board had already too much to do.” Evidently our views are still more divergent. Whilst my proposal is a simple expedient for stamping out malaria in inhabited and infected localities (the intelligent use of a spade and barrel of cement frequently suffices), the Vice-President will be satisfied with nothing less than a grand scientific research to be conducted by Government on a question which has been already proved “up to the hilt.”—Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM HARTIGAN.

## BRITISH COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE “DAILY PRESS.”

Hongkong, 10th December.

SIR,—The P. & O. s.s. *Bengal* left Singapore at 3 p.m. on Monday, the 3rd December, and arrived here yesterday morning. The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prinzess Irene* left Singapore on Wednesday, the 5th December, at 6 p.m., and arrived here only twenty-four hours after the *Bengal*. She was carrying mails with dates from Berlin of the 12th November. The *Bengal's* mail is that of the 9th. The *Bengal* is manned by Lascars, the *Prinzess Irene* by Europeans, and any of your readers who have chanced to be at the Kowloon Wharves to-day can complete the comparison between the two ships for themselves. The local branch of the Navy League has been fussing considerably of late; if they will only possess their souls in patience a little longer, there will be no need to worry about the safety of the British Mercantile Marine in China at any rate. It will probably have ceased to exist.—I am, sir, Yours, etc.,

“TOM BOWLING.”

## THE RECENT FIRE: A REPUDIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE “DAILY PRESS.”

Hongkong, 10th December.

SIR,—Will you be so kind as to insert this letter of repudiation in your next issue?

Having by chance happened to see in to-day's issue of your paper an article headed “Outbreak of Fire,” I commenced its perusal with great expectations of reading at least a small tribute of praise to those bluejackets who, regardless of the risk they ran, and the damage to their clothing, endeavoured their uttermost to render assistance. Instead of such, judge of my amazement, sir, at the following words: “But for the interference of a number of bluejackets . . . the outbreak would have been subdued before ten dollars' worth of damage was done.” May I beg, sir, as a start, being myself one of those undisciplined and interfering bluejackets, to entirely, and emphatically deny any impeachment, and demand, in justice to myself and comrades, of both Army and Navy, that the gentleman who asked myself and chums' assistance in rescuing books and other articles, and also those policemen and Hongkong populace who saw our efforts, both inside and outside the building, to quench the flames—may I ask them to show slight appreciation of such by supporting this, our protest? In order to support my denial, may I venture to trespass on your space by giving a short and concise account of events from the first alarm to the finish.

I and my chums arrived on the scene within a couple of minutes of the alarm, to find on such arrival no sign of fire-brigade, either Chinese or European. Shortly afterwards a few yelling, frantic, undisciplined, mob of Chinese, with hose and like apparatus, made their appearance, but, either from timidity or total lack of intelligence, did nothing save gaze up at the fire, utter most discordant noises and rush about like madmen. I dare venture to assume that no one will deny that, had it depended on their assistance alone, the fire might possibly have been extinguished, say by next Christmas. However the “Bluejacket mob” having a little method in their madness, managed somehow or other to connect the hose, but owing to total incapability to understand the orders,—on the part of the Chinese—they could not manage to get the water switched on.

At length, appearance of the European fire brigade!—most probably including in their midst the gallant person your informant of “eight years' standing.” By dint of much ha-



ranging, and gesticulating, they managed to get the water switched on, and it being more than they could manage to hold the hoses, some of us miscreants assisted them, while myself and two chums, in answer to a gentleman's request, helped him to save some books and papers on which he appeared to place some value. May I (as support No. 2) beg the same gentleman to endorse this statement?

Several times the water was switched off, when absolutely essential to be playing; and *vice versa* switched on, when totally unnecessary. I think (as protest No. 3) the Fire Brigade themselves will at least acknowledge as much. The whole scene was a confusion and babel of tongues. Some did know, and could not get their directions carried out; some did not, and helped to confuse those who did—and so the fire crept on. At last some signs of order and discipline were apparent; and by good luck the fire was quenched. Immediately after such—when their presence was no longer desirable, most probably owing to the fact that they were now of no more service, there being nothing else to do, the bluejackets and soldiers were politely shown the street, by the gallant and very appreciative Fire Brigade. One soldier was hurt, all soldiers and sailors were drenched; and one sailor, for assisting a Sikh policeman to prevent a Chinese person entering the burning building, was hauled over to the police station by a zealous English policeman, charged with behaving disorderly. He spent the night in the "lock-up," was remanded this morning, and in all probability will be charged aboard ship with "breaking leave," and thereby lose his good character. Such was the reward of the bluejackets and soldiers.

And now, sir, I would conclude by observing that a friend of mine, who watched the scene from the outside, heard two well-dressed and well-spoken gentlemen say, "And who is directing operations?" following such remark with: "Gross mismanagement, utter neglect and incapability." They were not bluejackets, they were not soldiers, but appeared to my friend to be citizens of some repute. In conclusion, I would beg to quote your "Private Source's" words, and heartily endorse such. There was a glaring want of discipline amongst the firemen; no one appeared to be in command—confusion marked every movement. Yes, Sir! another example of the truth of the saying "Too many cooks spoil the broth."

And now, sir, thanking you in anticipation of your kindness in inserting this repudiation, Yours, etc.,

BLUEJACKET.

### THE PUNJOM MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

On Saturday, 8th inst., at noon, an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at the company's office, No 9, Des Voeux Road, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit passing, a certain resolution. Mr. D. Gillies presided, and there were also present Messrs. J. H. Lewis, Thomas Howard (Directors), W. H. Gaskell (Secretary), S. H. Michael, J. M. E. Machado, E. Terry, M. H. Michael, Ellis Kelly, T. F. Hough, H. Pinckney, E. J. Moses, S. A. Joseph, E. Dowdler, R. C. Wilcox, J. P. Braga, S. J. Michael, W. E. Clement, C. Mooney and E. C. Emmett.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, since our last meeting I hope you have given the resolutions that are about to be placed before you your very best consideration and that you are now prepared to adopt one or other of them which may, in your opinion, be most advantageous in the interests of the company. Your directors are not biased in any way either in favour of the resolutions A or the resolutions B, so that we leave it entirely with the shareholders to adopt the resolution which they consider will serve the interests of the company best. I need not take up your time in saying anything more with regard to the operations down at Punjom. So far as we know, things are going on satisfactorily. I shall now proceed to put the resolutions A, Nos. 1 and 2, to the meeting. The resolution read as follows:—

1. That the capital of the company be increased by the creation and issue of 60,000 new ordinary shares of \$10 each with the sum of \$8 paid up on each, and that the directors be empowered and authorized to accept surrenders of the present 60,000 ordinary shares of the company of \$8 each on which the sum of \$8 each has been paid up, and that one new share of \$10, with the sum of \$8 paid up thereon be given in lieu of and in exchange for each old share of \$8 fully paid up, and that thereupon the said old shares be cancelled.

2. That of the remaining \$2 payable in respect of each of the new shares, the sum of \$1 be paid on the surrender of the old share, and that the residue be (if necessary) called up and paid at such times and instalments as the board may determine.

I move the adoption of the resolutions and I shall be pleased if any shareholder present is prepared to second.

Mr. S. A. JOSEPH—I beg to second that proposition.

Mr. R. C. WILCOX—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I had fully intended to propose the B resolutions as an amendment, but, on consideration, I have come to the conclusion that it would be best in the interests of the company that we should secure unanimity in this matter and, as I have reason to believe that the majority of the shareholders are in favour of the A resolutions it would be a waste of your time and detrimental perhaps to the interests of the company to force a division. But I am quite sure that a large number of the shareholders are fully prepared to vote for the B resolutions to call up \$4. However, half a loaf is better than no bread, and I hope this sum will enable us to carry on to a successful issue.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, has any gentleman anything else to propose?

There being no response the CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, there being no amendment, I propose that resolutions A, having been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. S. A. Joseph, be adopted. Those in favour will please show by holding up their right hands.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN—I have to inform you the resolutions A have been adopted and passed, and that another meeting will be called in the course of a few days to have them confirmed. I have to thank you for your attendance.

Resolutions B, which were not put to the meeting, read as follows:—

1.—That the capital of the company be increased by the creation and issue of 60,000 new ordinary shares of \$12 each with the sum of \$8 paid up on each, and that the directors be empowered and authorized to accept surrenders of the present 60,000 ordinary shares of the company of \$8 each on which the sum of \$8 each has been paid up, and that one new share of \$12 with the sum of \$8 paid up thereon be given in lieu of and in exchange for each old share of \$8 fully paid up, and that thereupon the said old shares be cancelled.

2.—That of the remaining \$4 payable in respect of each of the new shares the sum of \$1 be paid on the surrender of the old share, and that the residue be (if necessary) called up and paid at such times and in such instalments as the board may determine.

The Chamber of Commerce at Nagasaki has submitted to the Japanese Government a memorial suggesting the importance of constituting that place into a free port. The *Japan Times* says the suggestion appears to it to be worthy of careful consideration on the part of the authorities. Nagasaki's geographical situation, as well as its increasing facilities for shipping and docking, make it a very convenient centre of distribution for Corea and North China where trade is increasing by leaps and bounds. The advisability of creating a free port for the purpose of diverting the fast developing trade of North China to Japan has for some time been advocated in certain business circles, and the idea, we are glad to observe, is beginning to find increasing favour among our countrymen. We hope (our contemporary adds) that the Cabinet will approve of the representations of the Nagasaki Chamber of Commerce, and take early steps for introducing the necessary measures into the Diet.

## SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 7th December.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON, C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE).

CHAN HUNG TUNG V. POON HUNG, SUE FOR AND ON BEHALF OF HIMSELF AND ALL OTHERS THE PARTNERS IN THE YU TSEUNG SHING FIRM.

This is a claim for \$1,970.40, money lent and interest thereon.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist), appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, Q.C. (instructed by Messrs. Deacon and Hastings), for the defendants.

The examination of the defendant was continued. He said he looked at the letters which came from Manila.

Mr. Francis—But do you read them? You cannot read the commercial running hand or understand commercial terms.

Witness—I am a learned man.

Mr. Francis—Your are not a learned man; you have only passed the B.A. degree.

Witness—At any rate I am second to none in Hongkong.

The cross-examination was continued at some length by Mr. Francis, and the hearing was adjourned until Monday.

Monday, 11th December.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON, C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE).

CHAN HUNG TUNG V. POON HUNG, SUE FOR AND ON BEHALF OF HIMSELF AND ALL OTHERS THE PARTNERS IN THE YU TSEUNG SHING FIRM.

This is a claim for \$1,970.40, money lent and interest thereon.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, Q.C. (instructed by Messrs. Deacon and Hastings), for the defendants.

The hearing of the evidence for the defence was continued, and the hearing was further adjourned.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

ON KEE V. KENNEDY.

In this case the plaintiff sought to recover \$19.75 for work done. There was a counterclaim for \$42, the price of materials damaged.

Mr. Looker appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hays for the defendant.

Mr. Looker said that both suits arose out of the same transaction. The plaintiff in the first suit was On Kee, a Chinese tailor, who did some work for Mrs. Kennedy which she refused to pay for and she had brought a counterclaim against him for spoiling certain materials.

Mr. Hays said that \$18 was admitted to be due and this had been paid into court.

Mr. Looker said he had had no notice of this; perhaps his friend would state in what respect he paid the \$18 in and how he made it out.

Mr. Hays said he was perfectly willing to do this. He had a statement with him showing how the \$18 was made up and the items which were disputed.

Mr. Looker, after consulting with his client, said he did not accept the \$18.

His Lordship intimated that he would hear both suits together.

Yeung Ah Han said he was a working tailor. In September last he was working in the house of Mrs. Kennedy until October. In the early part of October the defendant gave him some materials to make up. Witness stated what these materials were and how they were made up, adding that the different articles of clothing were tried on before they were finished and that Mrs. Kennedy had said that they were



all right when delivered to her. She had, however, refused to pay for them.

Mr. Hays said the objection raised to the bill was simply and solely this, that the work was so badly done that the articles of clothing complained of were utterly unfit to be worn. They could be produced in court, and ocular demonstration of the bad fit could be given.

During the cross-examination of the witness by Mr. Hays the latter suggested that Mrs. Kennedy should try on one of the articles of clothing complained of—a black blouse. This she did, and it was seen to be considerably too small.

Only one witness was called for the plaintiff. Mrs. Kennedy gave evidence on the other side. She said that when she found that the articles of clothing in question did not fit she sent them back to the plaintiff, who told her to have them cut down for her daughters, which of course she refused to do. The plaintiff said he had had so much work to do that he had sent the clothing elsewhere to be made, and that that was the reason the things were not right.

On being cross-examined by Mr. Looker, Mrs. Kennedy said that none of the blouses or bodices would meet. The bodice which she sent to the plaintiff as a pattern fitted her all right.

Mrs. Anita D'Almedo, a dress-maker residing in Elgin Road, Kowloon, said she remembered being sent for by Mrs. Kennedy to look at some blouses, etc., made for her by a Chinese tailor. She saw Mrs. Kennedy try on the black blouse produced. It did not fit her well, being too small and too tight. More cloth would be required to let it out. Mrs. Kennedy could not have worn the blouse. Witness also gave evidence as to the other garments and the cost of the materials used, stating that none of them fitted properly.

In the first case his Lordship gave judgment for On Kee for the amount claimed, and in the second case for Mrs. Kennedy for \$21.75.

Wednesday, 12th December.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON, C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE).

CHAN HUNG TONG V. POON HUNG, SUEE FOR AND ON BEHALF OF HIMSELF AND ALL OTHERS THE PARTNERS IN THE YU TSEUNG SHING FIRM.

This is a claim for \$1,970.40, money lent and interest thereon.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, Q.C. (instructed by Messrs. Deacon and Hastings), for the defendants.

Mr. Pollock said that when the Court rose the previous afternoon he was pointing out that the defendant's account of what took place between him and the plaintiff was absolutely and entirely inconsistent with the account which the plaintiff gave of what took place between him and Chan Yu Tong at the time when Chan Yu Tong asked for the money. He submitted that it was quite clear from the inaccurate version which the plaintiff had given of that interview that he did feel very much pressed by the arguments that he ought not really to hold Poon Hung liable. He simply gave that inaccurate account of the interview with the defendant for the purpose of attempting to bolster up his claim against the defendant. Then there was the delay which had taken place on the part of the plaintiff in pressing this claim. He did not press the claim with the vigilance which one would expect from a man who thought he had a just and righteous claim. These points were of some importance, because they tended to show how absolutely unreliable any evidence given by the plaintiff was. Then the plaintiff said that Chan Yu Tong's father was manager of the Yu Tseung Shing up to his death in 1895, when Chan Yu Tong became manager. Afterwards, when he asked him when Chang Yu Tong became manager, he said in 1894. That showed the very unreliable nature of the plaintiff's evidence upon the question of manager.

After Mr. Pollock had finished his address on behalf of the defendant,

The Chief Justice intimated that he had no desire to hear Mr. Francis in reply, and he would

accordingly proceed to deliver judgment. He held that Chan Yu Tong was, according to the usual custom among Chinese, a partner in the Yu Tseung Shing firm, and that at the time the plaintiff delivered the three several sums of \$500 he was the manager of the said firm, with an implied liberty to borrow money from outsiders. He therefore delivered judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed and interest thereon and costs of suit. He directed that Mr. Francis should settle the decree and submit it to Mr. Pollock, and that if necessary the parties should come into chambers for the final settlement.

Thursday, 13th December.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH (ACTING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE).

PROMISSORY NOTE CASES.

Lee Yuk Hin, a cook, residing at 2 and 4, Lee Yuen Street West, sued Wong Leung Chor, a clerk in the office of Mr. C. Ewins, solicitor, for \$100.75 due on a promissory note.

The plaintiff said the defendant borrowed the money from him on the 15th September, giving him the promissory note produced.

In answer to Mr. Brutton, the plaintiff said he had nothing to do with the starting of a club in September. Some furniture was obtained from him to furnish a club at 52, Praya Central. He did not know who was the first secretary, but Leung Chor started the club. He bought the furniture from a shop in Lyndhurst Terrace for \$100.75. The defendant took delivery of the furniture of No. 52, Praya Central. Witness was also present. He made a mistake when he said he got the promissory note on the 15th September. He should have said the 17th September. He was in the club when he lent the money. He did not know when the furniture was taken away from the club. He received a letter from Messrs. Mounsey and Brutton on the 24th November. He did not know whether the furniture was removed the day before. (Mr. Brutton read this letter, which said that in consequence of the furniture having been removed the plaintiff was asked to return the promissory note in question by a certain time proceedings would be taken.) No money was actually passed. He received the promissory note for the furniture. He received another letter from Mounsey and Brutton on Wednesday. (This letter was produced, and showed that the special defence of want of consideration would be set up.)

His Lordship non-suited the plaintiff with costs. He said he was perfectly satisfied that the promissory note dated the 24th day of the eighth moon, which corresponded with the 17th September, was written and signed without the impressed stamp having been put upon it. The impressed stamp was dated the 18th September and the date of the promissory note was the 17th September. A promissory note stamped after it had been executed could not be sued upon.

Guilhermina Cordeiro, a widow, residing at 18, Mosque Street, sued A. M. Silva, of 3, Old Bailey, clerk, for \$175, balance due on a promissory note given to him by the defendant in 1893.

Mr. Reece appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Grist for the defendant.

Mr. Grist said he had served his friend with notice of special defence, namely, that the claim was barred by the Statute of Limitations. It might shorten matters if he said that that was the only defence he proposed to set up.

Mr. Reece said his Lordship would see from a translation of the note in question that the defendant promised to pay \$385 by monthly instalments of \$10 on the fourth of each month. There were endorsements on the note which showed that money was paid on account up to May, 1894. In respect of the next five instalments judgment was given against him in that court. The defendant was absent from the Colony from November, 1894, to April 1799, and he suggested under these circumstances the Statute of Limitations did not begin to run until the defendant returned to the Colony. His second point was that on

his return to the Colony he made to the plaintiff a promise to pay when he got work. He had since got work, earning \$75 a month, and was therefore able to pay. Then on the 1st December last the defendant paid him \$50, and he submitted that that was a payment on account, and that it amounted to an acknowledgment of the debt and a promise to pay the balance.

The plaintiff gave evidence in corroboration of Mr. Reece's statement.

Evidence was also given by the plaintiff's sister.

At this point Mr. Grist was called away, and Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro took up the case for the defendant.

Mr. Reece said that the defendant came to see him on Saturday, December 1st, and said he would come and see him on Monday and make an arrangement. He submitted that that was sufficient to take the case out of the Statute of Limitations.

Mr. Reece's clerk said that on the 1st December the defendant called at their office and paid \$50. On Mr. Reece asking him "What about \$175?" he replied, "I will consider it. Don't issue a writ yet. I will come on Monday about 12 o'clock and see what arrangement I can make."

By Mr. d'Almada e Castro—The defendant said to Mr. Reece that he had come to pay the judgment debt, and he obtained a receipt for \$50 and left immediately afterwards.

The witness was closely questioned by his Lordship, who spoke to him somewhat sharply more than once.

Mr. Reece then entered the witness box and bore out his clerk's testimony.

For the defence Mr. d'Almada e Castro submitted that the evidence was not sufficient to put the case outside the Statute of Limitations, and that the rule as to absence from the Colony did not apply here.

Yesterday judgment was given for the plaintiff for \$165 and costs.

## CRICKET.

### HILLS V. PLAINS.

In the absence of any markedly level land in this precipitous Colony, a scientific frontier was drawn at Caine Road: all who lived below that zone were called plain people and all who lived above that zone were, for once, constituted "hIGHLANDERS." Kowloon being fairly flat, that dependency and H.M.S. ships on the water level and some denizens living in or about Queen's Road, supplied the eleven that read a very plain tale to the hills. The Hills were not so strong in batting as the Plains, but were supposed to be more powerful in bowling: the weakness in batting, but not the strength in bowling, was apparent at the end of the day's play. Ainslie and Strong opened for the Plains against Salter and Smith and played very finely, being together at tiffin time when the score was 110, after an hour and a half's play. This shows that they dared not take liberties with the bowling and fielding, both of which were good, though unsuccessful. After the interval, the same two batsmen resumed and were as impregnable as before to usual bowling. As a last resource, bats were tried and at once paid, for 3 wickets fell with the score at 148, 149, and 151 respectively. Strong's innings was the best exhibition, so far as we can remember, that he has given in Hongkong, marred by no real chance and marked by good defence and clean hitting. Everyone regretted that he had to go when only nine short of his 100. Ainslie also gave a good display, and his bat appeared to have no edges but to be all centre. He played the fairly good bowling with great watchfulness and care, getting many singles between mid on and the wicket. Had the lob bowler gone back to overhand trundling when Wall and Ward (two hard hitters who can also play bats) were in company, fewer runs would have been made and a few more wickets might have fallen. This we say without insinuating that the two W's would have succumbed. The rout of the lob bowler was complete when three 6's were spanked off him in one over. About 3.15, when the total was 260 for 5 wickets, the Plains declared, Wall having 52 not out to his credit and Ward 27 not out, both men having done some good shoulder-opening and fully deserving their runs. At 3.25 the Hills



defended and in three-quarters of an hour out of the hour and fifty minutes left for play, had 130 on the board, an uncommon rate of scoring even in Hongkong. Towards this Maitland contributed a well and quickly hit 77, not altogether free from blemish, but just the sort of innings necessary to knock off the runs in the time if anyone could have done likewise. Thomson was well set and laying on when he was l.b.w. for a merry innings. Hill was soon at work, but well taken at mid-on just as he meant more serious business. Then Maitland failed to get hold of one and was finely caught at mid-off. Subsequently Langhorn and Woodgates were the only batsmen to get into double figures, the P. & O. man bagging one 6. In the end the Hills couldn't do better than 174 and had to put up with a crushing defeat. Salisbury bowled finely and was chiefly instrumental in dismissing his opponents. All round, the fielding was good; and as the weather was exceptionally brilliant and brisk, victors and vanquished equally enjoyed an excellent day's cricket.

The match against the Royal Navy is postponed till 22nd and 23rd instant, so there will be a pick up to-day instead of a regular match, which contemplated military operations render out of the question.

Appended are the scores and analysis:—

| PLAINS.                                              |    |
|------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Lieut. Strong, R.M.L.I., c and b Sercombe Smith      | 91 |
| Capt. Ainslie, R.M.L.I., c Mounsey, b Sercombe Smith | 53 |
| Capt. Wall, I.M.S., not out                          | 52 |
| Lieut. Krickenbeek, c Hill, b Sercombe Smith         | 1  |
| Rev. E.H. Salisbury, R.N., c and b Sercombe Smith    | 13 |
| Surg. Nimmo, R.N., l.b.w., b Woodgates               | 16 |
| A. Gordon Ward, not out                              | 27 |
| Major Dyson, A.P.D. } did not bat, in-               |    |
| R.D. Anderson } nings declared                       |    |
| Lt. Higgon, R.W.F. } closed                          |    |
| A. Mackenzie                                         | 7  |
| Extras                                               | 7  |

Total (for 5 wickets) ..... 260

| THE HILLS.                                     |    |
|------------------------------------------------|----|
| F. Maitland, c Higgon, b Salisbury             | 77 |
| D. W. Salter, b Strong                         | 2  |
| P. A. Cox, c Wall, b Higgon                    | 9  |
| Lieut. Johnson, R.W.F., l.b.w., b Salisbury    | 20 |
| Lt. Hill, R.W.F., c Dyson, b Krickenbeek       | 16 |
| Capt. Waymouth, R.A., c Higgon, b Krickenbeek  | 7  |
| Capt. Langhorne, R.A., c Anderson, b Salisbury | 11 |
| T. Sercombe Smith, b Salisbury                 | 0  |
| J. A. Woodgates, c and b Higgon                | 19 |
| K. W. Mounsey, b Salisbury                     | 4  |
| Major Buttanshaw, A.S.C., not out              | 1  |
| Extras                                         | 8  |

Total ..... 174

#### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| PLAINS.        |    |    |     |    |
|----------------|----|----|-----|----|
|                | O. | M. | R.  | W. |
| Salter         | 19 | 4  | 56  | 0  |
| Sercombe Smith | 27 | 6  | 125 | 4  |
| Waymouth       | 7  | 0  | 32  | 0  |
| Hill           | 8  | 0  | 21  | 0  |
| Woodgates      | 3  | 0  | 8   | 1  |
| Langhorne      | 1  | 0  | 11  | 0  |

| THE HILLS.  |    |    |    |    |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|
|             | O. | M. | R. | W. |
| Strong      | 7  | 0  | 41 | 1  |
| Higgon      | 43 | 0  | 33 | 2  |
| Salisbury   | 12 | 0  | 34 | 5  |
| Mackenzie   | 3  | 0  | 32 | 0  |
| Krickenbeek | 6  | 2  | 26 | 2  |

#### H.M.S. "TAMAR" V. R.W.F.

On the Cricket Ground on Thursday.  
Score:—

| H.M.S. "TAMAR."                          |     |
|------------------------------------------|-----|
| Lieut. Strong, R.M.L.I., c Lloyd, b Hill | 111 |
| H. Beer, c Doughty, b Hill               | 34  |
| Rev. E. Good, R.N., c Gwyther, b Higgon  | 1   |
| Sergt. Sutton, R.N., c McMahon, b Higgon | 8   |
| Mr. Shettle, R.N., c Hill, b Williams    | 4   |
| Mr. Hill, b Williams                     | 0   |
| Lieut. Hazel, R.M.L.I., run out          | 10  |
| Mr. Bagge, R.N., c Walwyn, b Higgon      | 7   |
| J. Pollicutt, b Hill                     | 6   |
| G. Street, b Higgon                      | 1   |
| P. Woods, not out                        | 0   |
| Extras                                   | 5   |
| Total                                    | 187 |

| R.W.F.                             |    |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Lieut. Hill, c and b Strong        | 14 |
| Lieut. Higgon, c Strong, b Shettle | 12 |
| Lieut. Gwyther, b Good             | 41 |
| Capt. Doughty, c Bagge, b Good     | 34 |
| Capt. Cadogan, c and b Strong      | 52 |
| Lieut. Williams, not out           | 30 |

|                         |               |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Lieut. Walwyn           | } did not bat |
| Major Sir H. W. McMahon |               |
| Lieut. Lloyd            |               |
| Pte. Stafford           |               |
| Pte. Quirke             | } Extras      |
| Extras                  |               |
| Total                   | 196           |

#### FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. V. R.W.F.

Played at Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon last in fine weather, before a good turnout of spectators. The teams were:—

Hongkong:—Goal—Wild; backs—Hay and Russell; half-backs—Jenkins, Porter, and Howard; forwards—Low, Lee, Noble, Clapham, and Swettenham.

Fusiliers:—Goal—Johnson; backs—Smart and Bellis; half-backs—Roberts, Pownall, and Humphreys; forwards—Williams, Cheatle, Stevens, Bevan, and Dawson.

The Fusiliers won the toss, and kicked off with the wind. Bevan got the pass, and tried to get away. Clapham, however, captured, and passed to Noble, who in turn relinquished the ball to Low. The latter sprinted, and on being tackled by Humphreys, sent the leather over to Lee. Smart and Bellis were on the alert, and a tussle ended in Hongkong securing a corner, which was kicked by Low. The Hongkong forwards worked hard to secure a goal from the corner, but Noble failed to accept a good pass from Low, and the Fusilier forwards captured and relieved a decidedly dangerous pressure. Dawson lost to Howard, but the ball was quickly regained, and the first visit to Wild saw the ball sent on the outside of the post by Humphreys. The forwards on both sides were now going at it for all they were worth, and the ball was kept in mid-field for some time. Presently Lee and Low got away, but Pownall at centre half proved too sharp for them—not only once but several times. Dawson and Bevan took charge, but Jenkins—whose play as right half left positively nothing to be desired—captured, and passed to Noble. A splendid combined rush of the Hongkong forwards was now seen. Passing from one to the other right along the line they beat down all opposition. Things were looking decidedly blue for the Fusiliers, when one of their number, to save his goal, kicked the ball right over the bar. This proved to be the best thing—in fact, the only thing—they could have done, for the resultant corner was unproductive. The six-yards kick gave the ball to the Hongkong men, and this time they had the reward of their labour. A sharp struggle ensued at Johnson's goal. Low sent in a nice shot, which was skillfully returned. Noble captured, and at close quarters succeeded in netting the ball. Play latterly had become rather tame, but the fall of their goal seemed to have infused new life into the Fusiliers. In half a minute from the centre kick they had worked the ball right down to Wild's charge. A struggle similar to that which had resulted in the fall of the Fusiliers' goal now ensued in Hongkong territory. The club were on the point of getting the ball away, when one of the Fusiliers, in his excitement, sent the ball into the net—with his hand, though, which isn't Association play. The Fusiliers' right wing men took charge of the leather from Wild's goal-kick, and the teams again closed. In the scrimmage, which only lasted a few moments, Wild was evaded and Cheatle sent in the equaliser. Captain Swettenham, the club's outside right, shortly afterwards received a nasty knock on the leg, and had to retire to the pavilion. Continuing their aggressive play, the Fusilier forwards again got up to Wild, who, after feebly returning the ball, was downed by Cheatle. Things now looked rosier for the Fusiliers than now, but before they could follow up their advantage, Hongkong, adopting the only alternative, followed the example of the Fusiliers earlier in the game and kicked over their own goal. From the corner they thus conceded to their opponents, the forwards managed to get the leather well into mid-field, and Clapham, from a pass, defeated Johnson and secured the second goal for the ground eleven. At half-time the game stood:—Hongkong 2, Fusiliers 1.

In the second half Looker took Wild's place in goal, the latter having sustained a hurt when

"taken" by Cheatle. Hongkong, in spite of their numerical inferiority, more than kept their end up, and immediately began to rush things. Clapham sent in a long shot, a beauty, which was stopped by Smart, who kicked over the line. The throw in resulted in Noble topping the net. Soon afterwards a foul in Hongkong territory against the club gave Looker an opportunity of showing what he could do. He saved all right, but was nearly rushed through. Low captured, and the ball was carried to the Fusiliers' quarters, but sent over the bar. The game now assumed rather tame proportions, and did not in the slightest partake of the exciting features witnessed in the Siege Train match. Hongkong visited Johnson several times, but the latter was always on the alert, and rendered these attacks abortive. Towards the close both sides brightened up considerably, and the waning interest of the spectators revived. Cheatle lost a splendid chance by an indulgence in that undesirable practice, playing to the gallery. He had an absolutely clear goal before him but did not take advantage of it, and was promptly tackled, with the well-deserved result that the leather was sent over the bar. This was the only mistake made by Cheatle, who otherwise proved himself invaluable to his side. From a foul against the club, the Fusiliers, five minutes from time, succeeded in equalising, Dawson netting the ball. The game ended in a draw, two goals each. Mr. Ross was referee.

We have been desired to state that, in future, spectators are requested to keep outside the ropes. At two or three matches now they have encroached on the touchlines, and unless this practice is stopped it will be impossible for teams to do themselves justice.

H.K.F.C. V. H. CO. R.W.F.

Hongkong Football Club met "H" Company R. W. F. at Happy Valley on Monday afternoon, in fine weather. The teams were:—

Hongkong:—Goal—Looker; backs—Kew and Russell; half-backs—Jenkins, Porter, and Bonnar; forwards—Low, Henderson, Noble, Stevens, and Clapham.

Fusiliers:—Goal—Johnson; backs—Smart and Edwards; half-backs—Davis, Stafford, and Miller; forwards—Edwards, Gilchen, Shields, Walters, and Roberts.

Fusiliers kicked off, and for some time neither side could be said to have the advantage. Kew sent in a long shot from centre that was smartly returned by Edwards. A corner against the Fusiliers followed, but Low, who kicked it, topped the net. A run on the part of the forwards of the visiting team was neatly stopped by Kew, who was playing a good game as right back. Hongkong captured, and got the ball into their opponents' territory, but made nothing of it. From a throw-in against the club, the Fusiliers looked like scoring, but Russell saved. The game was of rather a slow nature, and several chances on both sides were flaked. The Fusilier forwards presently broke away from a scrimmage in mid-field, Gilchen taking charge of the ball. He passed over to Walters, inside left, who netted. Hongkong, with one point against them, then began to press, and Johnson was called on to save a couple of beauties in rapid succession. Low got the ball from Noble, and let drive. Johnson himself knocked the ball through, but for some reason entirely his own the referee disallowed the goal. Not to be balked in their determination to equalise, however, Hongkong still continued to attack strongly, and shortly before the interval Noble succeeded in getting the leather through.

Score at half-time—one goal each.

In the second half Hongkong did most of the pressing, although the game otherwise was not very interesting. Smart and Edwards on the one side and Kew and Russell on the other did a lot towards keeping down points. Low played a very consistent game, as also did Gilchen, inside right man of the Fusiliers. Shortly before the whistle sounded Hongkong gained the winning point, Stevens scoring off a long pass from Low.

Result—Hongkong, 2; Fusiliers, 1.

"A" CO., R.W.F. V. H.M.S. "1818."  
A football match was played on the 11th inst. at Happy Valley between "A" Company,



Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and an eleven from H.M.S. *Isis*. After a game all in favour of the latter, the sailors won by three goals to two.

In the Rugby match on Thursday afternoon at Happy Valley a draw took place between the H.K.F.C. and the Army. The Army kicked off, and the ball was sent into touch. From the line out Chetwynd captured, and from a run three-parts the length of the field scored underneath the posts. This, however, was not converted. Numerous scrimmages ensued, in which the Club showed to the best advantage. Bishop presently seized and was successful in scoring, but from a free kick near the touch the Club failed to register the extra points.

The game at half-time stood—Club, 2 tries; Army, 0.

In the second half the Army plucked up considerably, and before the whistle sounded they had managed to equalise, Stockwell and Watson being responsible.

Result—2 tries each. The following were the teams:—

Club:—Back—Russell; three-quarter backs—Cox, McMurtrie (Capt.), Strong, and Chetwynd; half-backs—Williamson and Howkins; forwards—Johnston, Hallifax, Bishop, Wilson, Sandford, Gibson, Stockwell, and Anderson.

Army:—Back—Bingay, R.E.; three-quarter backs—Wall, R.A., Tregear, 5th H.C., Harman, R.A., Grinlinton, R.A.; half backs—Forsyth, R.A., Stevens, R.E.; forwards—Capt. Loring, R.A., Lewis R.A., Watson, R.A., Stockwell, R.W.E., Kitto, R.E., Clapham, R.A., Pannett, R.A., and A. N. Other.

### ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The first club race, which had been postponed from the 11th November on account of the typhoon, was sailed on Sunday in a fresh north-easterly breeze over Course No. 9 from Police Pier, Kowloon, round Kowloon Rock, Channel Rock and Meyer's Buoy, twice round, the distance being 13 miles. All the yachts in the first class turned out and crossed the line almost simultaneously, with the exception of the *Active*, which was over before gun-fire. It was the finest sight imaginable to see the nine yachts tacking up the reach to Blackhead's Pier, crossing and recrossing each other so closely that it required all the skill of the helmsmen and implicit obedience to the sailing rules to avoid collision. As it was, the *Chanticleer* struck the *Erica*, who was in stays, going about, to prevent putting *Alannah* ashore, with the unfortunate result that the main halliard parted and she took no further part in the race. By the time Blackhead's Pier was reached *Bonito* had managed to square out of the crowd and began steadily to increase her lead. *Iris*, with her usual good judgment, stood away on a long board towards Hongkong and gained considerably doing so, the *Bonito* having very little to spare when they next neared the Dock Point. It was very disappointing that the *Alannah* could not do herself justice, her mast being far too weak, and as it was buckling badly and threatening to go at any moment, her owner very wisely bore up for home. Kowloon Rock was rounded by *Bonito*, followed by *Iris* and *Maid Marian*, the two latter being close together all day. *Bonito*, as usual, gained on the beat to Channel Rocks, but on the run to Meyer's Buoy made the mistake of taking in her spinnaker when the wind apparently shifted, but it soon went back again, and both *Iris* and *Maid Marian* gained on her considerably. The gybe at Meyer's Buoy was safely negotiated by all, but from this time *Bonito* steadily increased her lead as the wind freshened, and came in an easy winner. *Iris* and *Maid Marian* having a most exciting race for second place. It will be noticed that the thirteen miles were sailed in only a few minutes over the two hours.

The timing at the finish was:—

|                          | H. | M. | S. | MARKS. | TOTAL TO DATE. |
|--------------------------|----|----|----|--------|----------------|
| <i>Bonito</i> .....      | 3  | 9  | 9  | 10     | 21             |
| <i>Iris</i> .....        | 3  | 10 | 55 | 4      | 12             |
| <i>Maid Marian</i> ..... | 3  | 11 | 19 | 1      | 2              |
| <i>Gloria</i> .....      | 3  | 16 | 35 | 0      | 0              |
| <i>Active</i> .....      | 3  | 16 | 58 | 0      | 0              |
| <i>Doreen</i> .....      | 3  | 19 | 46 | 0      | 0              |

### H. M. S. MARKS. TOTAL TO DATE.

|                              |   |    |
|------------------------------|---|----|
| <i>Erica</i> .....           | 0 | 10 |
| <i>Chanticleer</i> } gave up | 0 | 0  |
| <i>Alannah</i> .....         | 0 | 0  |

In the second class *Meteor* simply romped away from the others, the *Dart* and *Payne* having an exciting race for second place until the *Payne* carried away her main halliard in gybing round Meyer's Buoy the second time. In spite of this mishap she managed to obtain third place.

### H. M. S. MARKS. TOTAL TO DATE.

|                       |   |    |    |    |   |
|-----------------------|---|----|----|----|---|
| <i>Meteor</i> .....   | 3 | 20 | 41 | 10 | 9 |
| <i>Dart</i> .....     | 3 | 30 | 54 | 4  | 5 |
| <i>Payne</i> .....    | 3 | 34 | 0  | 1  | 1 |
| <i>Ladybird</i> ..... | 3 | 40 | 21 | 0  | 0 |

Club race No. 4 of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club will take place to-morrow, over course No. 15. The second race for the Commodore's Cup is postponed until the 29th inst., on account of Volunteer Field Day.

### HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

#### "A" COMPANY.

The December competition took place at Kowloon on the 9th inst., when Gunner Edwards scored his first win on the No. 1 Cup and his second on the No. 2 Cup. The following are the best scores:—

|                          | 200 | 500 | 600 | H'cap. | Tl. |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|-----|
| Gunn. Edwards .....      | 19  | 28  | 25  | 21     | 93  |
| Sgt. Major Lammert ..... | 29  | 32  | 30  | sc.    | 91  |
| Capt. Sanders .....      | 23  | 30  | 18  | 14     | 85  |
| Bomb. Wodehouse .....    | 22  | 30  | 19  | 9      | 80  |
| Gunn. Hursthouse .....   | 21  | 13  | 28  | 13     | 75  |

### HONGKONG CHESS CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting of the Hongkong Chess Club was held at the Club Room on the 10th inst., when the Hon. Treasurer's accounts were passed and the vacancies on the Committee filled up. The officers, etc., now are:—President, Colonel The O'Gorman; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. P. C. de Souza; Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. G. Hendley; Committee, the officers and Messrs. H. E. Pollock, Q. C., T. H. Reid, E. J. Moses and P. W. Sergeant. A small match was played afterwards, City v. Suburbs, in which the latter side (who could, however, only muster three men) was victorious by two games to one.

### HONGKONG.

At a meeting of the general committee held on the 13th instant, it was decided to hold the Masonic ball on the 4th February.

All the bluejackets of H.M. ships now in Hongkong Harbour marched out to the Happy Valley on the 13th instant, headed by the band of H.M.S. *Undaunted*. On arrival at Happy Valley they went through various field exercises before returning to the City.

We were informed on Thursday evening from the Colonial Secretary's Office that a telegram has been received from the Consul-General at Shanghai to the effect that the Chinese authorities, on the recommendation of the Consular Body, have suspended Medical Inspection of steamers from Hongkong.

The *Hoi Le*, a trading junk of 3,000 piculs capacity, came to grief in the harbour early on the 7th instant, sinking near West Point. She had a general cargo on board, and all this was lost, but all hands were saved. She was close to Capsuimun and was driven by the wind and tide on the rocks. The *Tai On* from Canton took her tow, but when she got her as far as West Point the junk, which had been badly damaged sank in about 50 feet of water.

We regret to have to announce the death at the Government Civil Hospital on the 10th inst. of Mr. Leopold Suidter, who succumbed to a failure of the heart. Mr. Suidter was with Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co. for seven or eight years and represented the Shell Transport and Trading Company Ltd., for which they are agents here. Altogether he spent close on twenty years in the East. A large number of friends attended the funeral on the same afternoon.

As the Yaumati ferry launch was crossing to Hongkong on the 10th inst. one of the passengers, a Chinaman, jumped overboard and was drowned.

On the 10th inst. a bricklayer who was engaged on a house in Lang Tak Lane fell and was so seriously injured that he had to be taken to the hospital.

A match was played on the 11th inst. at Happy Valley between the Hongkong Hockey Club and a Royal Navy team. The game ended in a draw—two goals each.

Mr. H. C. Ashman, the Manager, appeals to the public for evergreens, Scriptural wall texts, and other seasonable decorations for the Star Seamen's Coffee House, D'Aguilar Street, so as to render the dining and reading rooms bright and cheerful for the seamen visiting them during the Christmas season.

Messrs Denison & Ram, architects and civil engineers, have now completed the survey and sections for the new Jubilee Road round Mount Davis to Aberdeen, and there is every prospect of their being in a position to call for tenders probably within the next two months. Mr. Gibbs, partner in the above firm, has the matter in hand.

We have been requested by the Mother, Superior of the Italian Convent to acknowledge on her behalf the kindness and generosity received from the Amateur Dramatic Club, whose members gave a performance on behalf of the Convent, the proceeds of which, \$648, the Mother Superior has received from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. W. Mitchell. She desires the members of the Club and their friends to know how much their services have been appreciated. She also begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following contributions:—

|                       |      |
|-----------------------|------|
| Albino Silveira ..... | \$25 |
| J. J. Leiria .....    | 10   |
| A. N. Huke .....      | 10   |
| J. H. J. ....         | 10   |

It has been arranged to have a sham fight over in the New Territory to-day, the whole of the garrison, including the Volunteers, to be engaged. The enemy will be supposed to have disembarked at Mirs Bay, to have massed troops at Shatin, and to be marching along the new road with the object of seizing the Cosmopolitan Docks. Dispositions will be made for the defence of the latter, the local Volunteers being included in the defending force. Col. Browne, C. B. E., will be in command of the attacking force, while Lieut. Col. the Hon. R. H. Bertie will have charge of the defence. Thirty-five rounds of blank ammunition will be served out to each man, and the guns will be at the discretion of the commander of artillery. The dress will be khaki, and in order to distinguish them from the attacking force the defenders will wear a white badge. Lieut. Col. Perrot, of the 22nd Bombays, will be the chief umpire; other umpires to be drawn from the Bengal Lancers and the Siege Train. The garrison artillery officers watching the manoeuvres as spectators are requested to attend in muffi so as not to lead to confusion. The manoeuvres will be on a large scale, and it is hoped that there will be a large turn-out of Volunteers, as they have never before had the opportunity of participating in field tactics of such magnitude.

### COMMERCIAL.

#### TEA.

#### EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

|                           | 1900-1     | 1899-00    |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|
|                           | lbs.       | lbs.       |
| Hankow and Shanghai ..... | 877,812    | 409,704    |
| Amoy .....                | 10,897,149 | 15,487,359 |
| Foochow .....             | —          | —          |
| Canton .....              | —          | —          |
|                           | 11,274,701 | 15,897,063 |

#### EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

|                | 1900-1     | 1899-00    |
|----------------|------------|------------|
| Shanghai ..... | 14,663,870 | 11,276,365 |
| Amoy .....     | 9,867,145  | 7,652,223  |
| Foochow .....  | —          | —          |
|                | 24,531,024 | 18,928,588 |



## EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA

|                        | 1899-1900  | 1898-99    |
|------------------------|------------|------------|
| Shanghai and Hankow... | 33,474,308 | 25,478,107 |

## EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

|                | 1900-1     | 1899-00    |
|----------------|------------|------------|
| Yokohama ..... | 23,620,125 | 24,863,295 |
| Kobe .....     | 11,813,617 | 13,427,117 |
|                | 85,433,742 | 88,290,412 |

## SILK.

## EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

|                | 1900-1901 | 1899-00 |
|----------------|-----------|---------|
| Shanghai ..... | 26,426    | 49,919  |
| Canton .....   | —         | —       |
| Yokohama ..... | 9,812     | 15,078  |
|                | 36,238    | 65,627  |

## EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

|                | 1900-1901 | 1899-00 |
|----------------|-----------|---------|
| Shanghai ..... | 3,765     | 6,718   |
| Yokohama ..... | 10,245    | 20,508  |
|                | 14,010    | 27,226  |

## CAMPOR.

HONGKONG, 14th December.—There is no market. Quotations are:—\$95.50 to \$96.00. Sales 20 piculs.

## SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 14th December.—The position of the market is nearly the same as when last reported. Quotations are:—

|                              |                  |       |
|------------------------------|------------------|-------|
| Shekloong, No. 1, White..... | \$8.10 to \$8.15 | pcul. |
| do. " 2, White.....          | 7.15 to 7.20     | "     |
| Shekloong, No. 1, Brown ...  | 5.25 to 5.30     | "     |
| do. " 2, Brown ...           | 5.15 to 5.20     | "     |
| Swatow, No. 1, White.....    | 7.95 to 8.00     | "     |
| do. " 1, White.....          | 7.05 to 7.10     | "     |
| Swatow, No. 1, Brown ...     | 5.15 to 5.20     | "     |
| do. " 2, Brown ...           | 5.05 to 5.10     | "     |
| Foochow Sugar Candy .....    | 10.55 to 10.60   | "     |
| Shekloong " .....            | 11.95 to 12.00   | "     |

## MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per Imperial German Mail steamer *Stuttgart*, sailed on the 28th November. For Aden:—4 cases chinaware, 1 case curios. For Odessa:—50 cases staraniseed. For Trieste:—5 cases essential oil. For Genoa:—200 bales waste silk, 125 boxes cassia, 70 bales raw silk, 47 pkgs. canes, 10 cases essential oil, 1 box silkpiecgoods. For New York:—15 boxes human hair. For Venice:—10 boxes essential oil. For Antwerp:—114 bales feathers, 2 cases chinaware. For Antwerp/Bremen/Hamburg:—250 bags seeds. For Antwerp/Hamburg/London:—93 boxes bristles. For Amsterdam:—15 boxes chinaware. For Amsterdam/Rotterdam:—25 cases ginger, 1 cask ginger. For Rotterdam:—3 cases cigars. For London:—50 rolls mats, 25 boxes bristles, 8 boxes chinaware. For Bremen:—249 rolls matting, 114 half-chests tea, 3 boxes chinaware. For Hamburg:—755 bales feathers, 145 bales canes, 100 bales galan-gal, 54 half-chests tea, 50 cases staraniseed, 20 cases bristles, 10 bales rattan shavings, 8 cases preserves. For Hamburg/London:—10 boxes bristles. For Copenhagen:—100 boxes cassia.

Per steamer *Ajaz*, sailed on the 28th November. For London:—389 half chests tea from Amoy, 4,501 boxes—94,521 lbs. scented caper, 385 boxes—8,085 lbs. congou, 1,308 boxes particulars unknown, 6,412 bales hemp, 121 bales waste silk, 100 bales bambooware, 445 rolls matting, 313 casks preserves, 228 cases preserves, 124 cases P. L. fans, 50 cases chinaware, 32 cases blackwoodware, 15 cases cigars, 4 cases cloth, 28 pkgs. sundries. For London opt. Manchester:—6 bales waste silk. For London opt. Leith:—100 cases dry ginger. For London opt. Glasgow:—3 casks ginger. For London opt. Hamburg:—317 bales canes, 68 bales ducks feathers, 100 bales rattan shavings. For Glasgow:—206 cases ginger, 8 cases furniture, 2 pkgs. sundries.

Per steamer *Hillgren*, sailed on the 1st Dec. For New York:—415 bales split bamboo, 208 cases blackwoodware, 574 pkgs. tea, 500 boxes cassia, 78 boxes chinaware, 15 cases vermillion, 2,642 bales hemp, 3,233 pkgs. merchandise.

Per steamer *Annam*, sailed on the 3rd Dec For Marseilles:—80 bales raw silk, 14 cases silks, 10 cases essential oil, 6 cases furniture, 1 case curios, 1 case lanterns, 534 pkgs. tea. For Lyons:—10 bales raw silk.

## RICE.

HONGKONG, 14th December.—The prices are declining, holders being firm. Quotations are:—  
Saigon, Ordinary .....\$2.90 to 2.95  
" Round, Good quality ..... 3.05 to 3.10  
" Long ..... 3.25 to 3.30  
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2 ..... 2.95 to 3.00  
" Garden, " No. 1 ..... 3.30 to 3.35  
" White ..... 3.95 to 4.00  
" Fine Cargo ..... 4.20 to 4.25

## MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 14th December.—Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—*Bombay Yarn*: 50 bales No. 8 at \$83, 860 bales No. 10 at \$83 to \$88, 550 bales No. 12 at \$86 to \$94, 200 bales No. 16 at \$95 to \$97.50, 1,000 bales No. 20 at \$94.50 to \$104. *Grey Shirtings*: 500 pieces 10 lbs. Palm Tree at \$4.65, 1,500 pieces 10 lbs. Blue 5 Men at \$4.35, 600 pieces 84 lbs. Blue Peach at \$3.00, 300 pieces 84 lbs. Green Peach at \$3.00, 600 pieces 84 lbs. Blue Joas 2 at \$3.50. *White Shirtings*: 300 pieces No. 1 at \$6.90, 600 pieces Gold Dragon at \$6.40, 300 pieces No. 2 at \$7.75, 1,000 pieces No. 6 at \$5.15, 250 pieces Fish Monkey at \$4.25. *Mexican*: 750 pieces 32 Red Tag at \$2.80, 600 pieces 36 Red Tag at \$3.10, 600 pieces 36 VV at \$3.30, 600 pieces 36 XX at \$5.35, 4,500 pieces 32 Red Tag at \$2.80, 1,200 pieces 36 Red Tag at \$3.10, 750 pieces 32 Silver Line 2 at \$2.10, 600 pieces 36 VV at \$3.30. *Drill*: 150 pieces 16 lbs. Large Eagle at \$6.50. *White Irishes*: 250 pieces Gold Horse at \$5.30, 250 pieces Gold Stag at \$5.60.

COTTON YARN—per bale  
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....\$76.00 to \$108.00  
English—Nos. 16 to 24.....114.00 to 120.00  
" 22 to 24.....120.00 to 128.00  
" 28 to 32.....136.00 to 142.00  
" 38 to 42.....155.00 to 170.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS—per piece  
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs. .... 2.15 to 2.25  
7 lbs. .... 2.40 to 2.55  
8.4 lbs. .... 2.90 to 3.60  
9 to 10 lbs. .... 3.70 to 4.50  
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd. 2.60 to 2.80  
58 to 60 " 3.25 to 4.05  
64 to 66 " 4.30 to 5.55  
Fine ..... 5.20 to 7.90  
Book-folds. 4.40 to 6.30  
Victoria Lawns—12 yards..... 0.78 to 1.60  
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y. 1.75 to 1.90  
7lbs. (32 " ) " 2.00 to 2.25  
6lbs. (32 " ) Mexs. 1.95 to 2.20  
7lbs. (32 " ) " 2.85 to 3.70  
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.) 2.90 to 3.60  
Drills, English—40yds., 14 to 16 lbs. .... 4.25 to 7.10

FANCY COTTONS—  
Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 8 lbs } 1.55 to 5.00  
Brocades—Dyed ..... to —  
Chintzes—Assorted ..... 0.08½ to 0.17  
Velvets—Black, 22 in. .... 0.22½ to 0.60  
Velveteens—18 in. .... 0.20 to 0.22½

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk 0.36 to 2.50  
WOOLENS—per yard  
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops. 0.80 to 1.50  
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths 1.25 to 2.50

Long Ells—Scarlet..... 6.40 to 10.00  
Assorted..... 6.50 to 10.10  
Camlets—Assorted..... 12.50 to 32.00  
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches } 8.00 to 20.00  
Assorted : 8.50 to 10.00  
Orleans—Plain ..... 8.50 to 10.00

Blankets—8 to 12 lbs. .... 4.00 to 18.00  
METALS—per picul

Iron—Nail Rod ..... 4.00 to —  
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.) 4.00 to —  
Swedish Bar ..... 6.50 to —  
Small Round Rod ..... 4.50 to —  
Hoop ½ to 1½ in. .... 4.75 to —  
Wire 15/25 ..... 8.00 to —  
Old Wire Rope ..... 2.50 to —  
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop 10.25 to —  
Australian ..... 10.15 to —

Yellow Metal—Muntz. 14/20 oz. 40.00 to —  
Vivian's. 14/20 oz. 40.00 to —  
Elliot's. 14/20 oz. 40.00 to —  
Composition Nails ..... 65.00 to —  
Japan Copper, Slabs ..... 41.00 to —  
Tin ..... 70.00 to —  
per box.  
Tin-Plates ..... 6.50 to —  
per cwt. case  
Steel ½ to ¾ ..... 5.50 to —  
SUNDRIES—per picul  
Quicksilver ..... 158.00 to —  
per box  
Window Glass..... 5.70 to —  
per 10-gal. case  
Kerosene Oil ..... 2.50 to —

## VERNON &amp; SMYTH'S SHARE REPORT.

HONGKONG, 14th December.—A fair general business has been transacted during the week, rates in most cases ruling firm and in many showing an improvement.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai changed hands in the early part of the week at 322 and 323 per cent. premium and later at 325 and 326, market closing firm at 327 per cent. premium. The London rate has improved to £58. Nationals continue in demand at \$26 without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—China Traders and Unions have changed hands at quotations, while Cantons are wanted at the increased rate of \$145, but without business. In the absence of local sales, quotations for the Northern Insurance are taken from the last Shanghai circulars.

FIRE INSURANCES.—The market remains neglected with sellers of Hongkongs and small sales of Chinas at quotations.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao in the early part of the week were negotiated as low as \$33, but a demand at that rate quickly strengthened the market, and shares changed hands at \$33½, \$33½ and \$33½, market closing steady at \$33½. Indo Chinas have been placed in unimportant lots at \$96 and \$96½, closing at \$97. Douglases, after sales at \$44½, \$45 and \$47, have improved to \$47½. China Mutuels have ruled firm and in some demand but without business. China Manilas continue quiet with sellers at quotations.

REFINERIES.—Business under this heading is almost at a standstill. China Sugars are obtainable at \$122 and Luzons still enquired for at \$36 without business.

MINING.—Punjoms have eased up a little and after further sales at \$4.10, \$4 and \$3.85, are obtainable at \$3.50. Charbonages have been placed at \$310 \$325 \$333 and \$340, closing steady at \$350. Oliver B's have been enquired for at quotation, a small business resulting. Jelebus and Caledonians have changed hands at quotation in small lots. Raubs continue quiet at \$47, with no sales.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been placed at 545 per cent. prom., closing steady at that rate, whilst a small demand for March and further forward remains unsatisfied. Kowloon Wharves have been in some demand but with few sellers; the rate gradually rose to 85. Wanchais unchanged and without business.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have ruled steady with fair sales at \$188 and \$189, closing with sellers at \$189. On time shares have been placed to some extent at \$192 for January, but a small demand at equivalent rates for February and March remains unsatisfied. Hotels have formed buyers at \$120 cash and at \$124 and \$126 for February and March respectively, market closing with buyers at quotation. West Points without business but with buyers at \$49. Humphreys have been placed at 11½, closing with sellers. Orientes have advanced to 82½.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkongs have been sold at \$8. Quotations for the Northern Mills are taken from the latest Shanghai circulars.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements have been placed in large numbers at \$19-19½ and 20 cash and at 20½ for January delivery. Market closes steady at \$20. Watsons have changed hands at 16. Electrics at 11½ and 11½ (old) and 5½ (new). China Providents at 9.75 and Watkins at 11. The two last closing with buyers at quotations.

MEMOR.—Extraordinary General Meeting A. S. Watson & Co. on 20th inst. Extraordinary General Meeting Hongkong Cotton, &c. Co.



on 22nd inst. Extraordinary General Meeting  
Punjom Mining Co on 24th inst. General  
Meeting Star Ferry Co. 28th inst. Hongkong  
High Level-Tramway Co. General Meeting  
27th instant.

The October Crushing of Jebeu Mining, &c.  
Company resulted in 1.0 piculs of ten-ore from  
461 tons crushed. The new battery should be  
in full working order by the middle of January  
next.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

| COMPANY.                           | PAID UP.  | QUOTATIONS.                                              |
|------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Banks—</b>                      |           |                                                          |
| Hongkong & S'hai...                | \$125     | { \$538.75, buyers<br>827 p. ct. prem. =<br>London, £57. |
| China & Japan, ordy.               | 24        | 21.                                                      |
| Do. deferred                       | 21        | 25 5s.                                                   |
| Natl. Bank of China                |           |                                                          |
| A. Shares                          | 28        | \$26, buyers                                             |
| B. Shares                          | 28        | \$26, buyers                                             |
| Foun. Shares                       | 28        | \$20.                                                    |
| Bell's Asbestos E. A.              | 21        | \$14.                                                    |
| Campbell, Moore & Co.              | \$10      | \$20.                                                    |
| China Prov. L. & M.                | \$10      | \$94, sales & sellers                                    |
| China Sugar                        | \$100     | \$122, sellers                                           |
| <b>Cotton Mills—</b>               |           |                                                          |
| Ewo                                | Tls. 100  | Tls. 87½, buyers                                         |
| International                      | Tls. 100  | Tls. 80.                                                 |
| Laon Kung Mow                      | Tls. 100  | Tls. 45, buyers                                          |
| Soychee                            | Tls. 500  | Tls. 87½.                                                |
| Yahloong                           | Tls. 100  | Tls. 80.                                                 |
| Hongkong                           | \$100     | \$8, buyers                                              |
| Dairy Farm                         | \$8       | \$7, buyers                                              |
| Fenwick & Co., Geo.                | \$25      | \$51, buyers                                             |
| Green Island Cement                | \$10      | \$20, sellers                                            |
| H. & C. Bakery                     | \$50      | \$50, buyers                                             |
| Hongkong & C. Gas                  | \$10      | \$118, buyers                                            |
| Hongkong Electric                  | \$5       | \$114, buyers                                            |
| H. H. L. Tramways                  | \$100     | \$5.50, sellers                                          |
| Hongkong Hotel                     | \$50      | \$190, buyers                                            |
| Hongkong Ice                       | \$25      | \$120, buyers                                            |
| H. & K. Wharf & G.                 | \$50      | \$178, sellers                                           |
| Hongkong Rope                      | \$50      | \$85, buyers                                             |
| H. & W. Dock                       | \$50      | \$170, sellers                                           |
| Insurance—                         | \$125     | 545 p. ct. prem. =<br>\$806½.                            |
| Canton                             | \$50      | \$145, buyers                                            |
| China Fire                         | \$20      | \$75, buyers                                             |
| China Traders'                     | \$25      | \$50, sellers                                            |
| Hongkong Fire                      | \$50      | \$295, sellers                                           |
| North-China                        | \$25      | Tls. 172½, sellers                                       |
| Straits                            | \$20      | \$1.                                                     |
| Union                              | \$50      | \$245, sales & sellers                                   |
| Yangtze                            | \$80      | \$110.                                                   |
| <b>Land and Building—</b>          |           |                                                          |
| Hongkong Land Inv.                 | \$100     | \$189, sellers                                           |
| Humphreys Estate                   | \$10      | \$114, sales & sellers                                   |
| Kowloon Land & B.                  | \$30      | \$264, buyers                                            |
| West Point Building                | \$50      | \$49, buyers                                             |
| Luzon Sugar                        | \$100     | \$36, buyers                                             |
| <b>Mining—</b>                     |           |                                                          |
| Charbonnages                       | Fcs. 250  | \$350, buyers                                            |
| Gt. Estn. & C'donian               | \$3       | 5 cents, sales                                           |
| Do. Preference                     | \$1       | 30 cents                                                 |
| Jebeu                              | \$5       | \$7.10, sellers                                          |
| Queen's Mines Ltd.                 | 25c.      | 7 cents, sellers                                         |
| Olivers Mines, A.                  | \$5       | \$2.                                                     |
| Do. B.                             | \$5       | \$1.20, sellers                                          |
| Punjom                             | \$8       | \$3.50, sellers                                          |
| Do. Preference                     | \$1       | 75 cents, sellers                                        |
| Raubs                              | 16s. 10d. | \$47, sellers                                            |
| New Amoy Dock                      | \$64      | \$204.                                                   |
| Oriente Hotel Co., Ltd.            | \$50      | \$824.                                                   |
| <b>Steamship Coys.—</b>            |           |                                                          |
| China and Manila                   | \$50      | { \$85, sellers<br>\$27, sellers                         |
| China Mutual Pref.                 | \$10      | \$12, buyers                                             |
| China Ordinary                     | \$10      | \$12.                                                    |
| Do.                                | 25        | 28. 5s., buyers                                          |
| Douglas Steamship                  | \$50      | \$48.                                                    |
| H. Canton and M.                   | \$15      | \$334, sellers                                           |
| Indo-China S. N.                   | \$10      | \$964, sellers                                           |
| Shell Transport and<br>Trading Co. | 21        | 23 5s., buyers                                           |
| Star Ferry                         | \$10      | { \$18 sales & buyers<br>\$44, sales                     |
| Tebrau Planting Co.                | \$5       | \$3, sellers                                             |
| United Asbestos                    | \$4       | \$8, buyers                                              |
| Do.                                | \$10      | \$20.                                                    |
| Wanchai Warehouse                  | \$374     | \$64, buyers                                             |
| Watkins, Ltd.                      | \$10      | \$114.                                                   |
| Watson & Co., A. S.                | \$10      | \$16, sales                                              |
| Universal Trading<br>Co., Ltd.     | \$5       | \$54, buyers                                             |
| <b>Cigar Companies—</b>            |           |                                                          |
| Alhambra, Limited                  | \$500     | \$1,500, buyers                                          |
| La Commercial, Ltd.                | \$500     | \$1,000, ex div.                                         |
| Hensiana, Limited                  | \$100     | \$100.                                                   |
| La Favorita, Ltd.                  | \$500     | \$700, sales                                             |

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 14th December.  
EXCHANGE.

### ON LONDON.—

|                                    |      |
|------------------------------------|------|
| Telegraphic Transfer               | 2/1½ |
| Bank Bills, on demand              | 2/1½ |
| Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight      | 2/1½ |
| Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight     | 2/1½ |
| Credits, at 4 months' sight        | 2/1½ |
| Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight | 2/1½ |

### ON PARIS.—

|                          |       |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Bank Bills, on demand    | 2.64  |
| Credits, 4 months' sight | 2.69½ |

### ON GERMANY.—

|           |      |
|-----------|------|
| On demand | 2.15 |
|-----------|------|

### ON NEW YORK.—

|                         |     |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Bank Bills, on demand   | 51½ |
| Credits, 60 days' sight | 52½ |

### ON BOMBAY.—

|                      |      |
|----------------------|------|
| Telegraphic Transfer | 156½ |
| Bank, on demand      | 157  |

### ON CALCUTTA.—

|                      |      |
|----------------------|------|
| Telegraphic Transfer | 156½ |
| Bank, on demand      | 157  |

### ON SHANGHAI.—

|                         |     |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Bank, at sight          | 71½ |
| Private, 30 days' sight | 72½ |

### ON YOKOHAMA.—

|           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| On demand | 3 p.c. dis. |
|-----------|-------------|

### ON MANILA.—

|           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| On demand | 1½ p.c. dis. |
|-----------|--------------|

### ON SINGAPORE.—

|           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| On demand | ½ p.c. pm. |
|-----------|------------|

### ON BATAVIA.—

|           |     |
|-----------|-----|
| On demand | 126 |
|-----------|-----|

### ON HAIPHONG.—

|           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| On demand | 2 p.c. pm. |
|-----------|------------|

### ON SAIGON.—

|           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| On demand | 1 p.c. pm. |
|-----------|------------|

### ON BANGKOK.—

|           |    |
|-----------|----|
| On demand | 60 |
|-----------|----|

SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ... 9.40

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ... 49.50

BAR SILVER, per oz. ... 29½

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR LONDON.—Clyde (str.), Socotra (str.),  
Calchas (str.), Inaba Maru (str.), Inaba Maru  
(str.), Achilles (str.), Shinano Maru (str.).

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Ulysses (str.).  
FOR MARSEILLES.—Inaba Maru (str.), Shinano  
Maru (str.).

FOR BREMEN.—Prins Heinrich (str.).  
FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—Sambia (str.),  
Ambria (str.), Aragonia (str.), Wittenberg (str.),  
Sileria (str.).

FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—Glenogle (str.), Tartar  
(str.).

FOR VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI.—Empress of  
Japan (str.).

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Doric (str.), Sibiria (str.),  
Hongkong Maru (str.), China (str.).

FOR NEW YORK.—Glenartney (str.), Hudson  
(str.), Verona (str.), Devonshire (str.), R. Morrow  
(ship).

FOR AUSTRALIA.—Rosetto Maru (str.).  
FOR SAN DIEGO.—Carlisle City (str.).  
FOR PORTLAND, O.—Adato (str.).

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY.—  
Bormida (str.).

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

#### December—

**ARRIVALS.**  
8, Ambria, German str., from Kobe.  
8, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.  
8, Taisang, British str., from Shanghai.  
8, Kachidate Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.  
8, Etruria, British str., from Moji.  
8, Giava, Italian trspt., from Taku.  
8, Hong Wan I, British str., from Singapore.  
8, Kinshin Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.  
9, Anping, British str., from Shanghai.  
9, Anping Maru, Jap. str., from Anping.  
9, Bengal, British str., from Shanghai.  
9, Bormida, Italian str., from Singapore.  
9, Chowtai, German str., from Swatow.  
9, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.  
9, Heihao, French str., from Pakhoi.  
9, Pelayo, British str., from Foochow.  
9, S. V. Langkat, Dut. str., from Palo Sambo.  
9, Trigon, British str., from Palembang.  
9, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.  
9, Wingsang, British str., from Canton.  
9, Penarth, British trspt., from Wellington.  
9, Vesper, French str., from Karatsu.  
10, Princess Irene, Ger. str., from Bremen.  
10, Argyll, Amr. trspt., from Vigan, P.I.

10, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.  
10, Woosung, British str., from Canton.  
10, Tientsin, British str., from Canton.  
10, Diamante, British str., from Manila.  
10, Fansang, British str., from Samarang.  
10, Lyeemoon, German str., from Shanghai.  
11, Choysang, British str., from Shanghai.  
11, Airie, British str., from Yokohama.  
11, Formosa, British str., from Tamsui.  
11, Duke of Fife, British str., from Tacoma.  
11, Hermes, Norwegian str., from Hongay.  
11, Hongkong Maru, Jap. str., from S. F. disco.  
11, Hue, French str., from Haiphong.  
11, Konig Albert, German str., from Shanghai.  
11, Taiwan, British str., from Shanghai.  
11, Esang, British str., from Wuhu.  
12, Antenor, British str., from Shanghai.  
12, Carlisle City, British str., from Manila.  
12, China, German str., from Saigon.  
12, P. C. C. Klao, Brit. str., from Bangkok.  
12, Tamsui Maru, Jap. str., from Tamsui.  
12, Ulysses, British str., from Moji.  
12, Sabine Rickmers, Brit. str., from Hoilow.  
12, Benolutha, British str., from Canton.  
12, Kwanglee, British str., from Shanghai.  
13, Kwongsang, British str., from Canton.  
13, Inaba Maru, Japanese str., from Japan.  
13, Haiching, British str., from Haiphong.  
13, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.  
13, Kiukiang, British str., from Wuhu.  
13, Kweilin, British str., from Wuhu.  
13, Fushun, British str., from Canton.  
13, Socotra, British str., from Yokohama.  
13, Tsinan, British str., from Hongay.  
13, Buteshire, British 4-m. ship, from Cardiff.  
14, Taisang, British str., from Canton.  
14, Hailan, French str., from Pakhoi.  
14, Kaifong, British str., from Cebu.  
14, Dido, British cruiser, from Weihaiwei.  
14, Hailoong, British str., from Haiphong.  
14, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.  
14, Volute, British str., from Palembang.

### December— DEPARTURES.

7, Itaura, British transport, for Calcutta.  
8, Sobraon, British str., for Europe.  
8, Australian, British str., for Shanghai.  
8, Fushun, British str., for Canton.  
8, Tsurugisan Maru, Jap. str., for K'notan.  
8, Esmeralda, British str., for Amoy.  
8, Loongsang, British str., for Manila.  
8, Daybreak, British str., for Shanghai.  
8, Pax, British str., for Iloilo.  
8, Thales, British str., for Swatow.  
8, Mausang, British str., for Sandakan.  
8, Dardanus, British str., for Shanghai.  
8, Wakasa Maru, Jap. str., for Yokohama.  
9, Vadala, British transport, for Calcutta.  
9, Maidsuru Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.  
9, Hating, French str., for Haiphong.  
9, Hailoong, British str., for Haiphong.  
9, Kachidate Maru, Jap. str., for K'notan.  
9, Hong Wan I, British str., for Amoy.  
9, Victoria, Swedish str., for Hoilow.  
9, Tacoma, British str., for Tacoma.  
9, Bittern, British schooner, for Manila.  
9, Sierra Cordova, Brit. ship, for Royal Road.  
9, State of Maine, Amr. ship, for New York.  
9, Taisang, British str., for Canton.  
10, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.  
10, Maria Teresa, Austrian str., for Bombay.  
10, Wingsang, British str., for Swatow.  
10, Bengal, British str., for Shanghai.  
10, Lyeemoon, German str., for Canton.  
11, Isumi, Japanese cruiser, for Amoy.  
11, Tientsin, British str., for Shanghai.  
11, Gaelic, British str., for San Francisco.  
11, Onsang, British str., for Kobe.  
11, Woosung, British str., for Swatow.  
11, Pakshan, British str., for Swatow.  
11, Princess Irene, German str., for Shanghai.  
11, Penarth, British trspt., for Shanghai.  
11, City of Cambridge, British transport, for  
South Africa.  
11, Giava, Italian trspt., for Singapore.  
11, Pelayo, British str., for Canton.  
11, Anping, British str., for Canton.  
12, Ambria, German str., for Hamburg.  
12, Konig Albert, German str., for Europe.  
12, Heihao, French str., for Hoilow.  
12, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., for Bombay.  
12, Anping Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.  
12, Chingta, British str., for Sydney.  
12, Choysang, British str., for Canton.  
12, Sultan Van Langkat, Dut. str., for S'pore.  
13, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.  
13, Diamante, British str., for Manila.  
13, Formosa, British str., for Swatow.



13, Kwongsang, British str., for Shanghai.  
 13, Suisang, British str., for Calcutta.  
 13, Benchitha, British str., for Shanghai.  
 13, Esang, British str., for Canton.  
 13, Taiwan, British str., for Canton.  
 13, Kiukiang, British str., for Canton.  
 13, Kwanglee, British str., for Canton.  
 13, Loosok, German str., for Bangkok.  
 14, Airlie, British str., for Sydney.  
 14, Antenor, British str., for London.  
 14, Ulysses, British str., for London.  
 14, Etruria, British str., for Hongay.  
 14, Trigon, British str., for Amoy.  
 14, Hue, French str., for Kwong-chow-wan.  
 14, Tyr, Norwegian str., for Vladivostok.  
 14, Inaba Maru, Japanese str., for London.  
 14, Bormida, Italian str., for Bombay.

## PASSENGERS LIST.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Haitan*, from Coast Ports, Miss Woodford, Messrs. H. Mum, C. May, P. von Runtin-feldt, F. Joseland and Daniels.

Per *Bengal*, for Hongkong, from London, Mr. T. McEnor, Rev. M. Clymont, Messrs. A. S. Pennell, A. W. Wood, G. H. Pownall, K. H. Benson, F. H. Twigg, R. G. Rynn, B. F. Crossman, J. W. Howard, H. P. Wilson, A. Buddle-ley, J. L. Hudson, R. Viney, C. H. Gowan, M. A. Blomfield, O. N. Rolfe, Hon. G. Stopford, Messrs. B. N. Boase, J. W. Naper, D. F. Dal-phina, J. Newill, Sub-Lieuts. J. Jones and H. Smyth-Abrorne, Messrs. T. Heck, J. Butler, J. N. Little and J. C. Bell; from Bombay, Mr. B. M. Framji; from Brindisi, Mr. W. Harrison; for Kobe, from London, Mr. W. Pen-ney; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Mr. H. Hoopmann; for Shanghai, from London, Mr. Brandor, Mrs. Harris and child and Mr. J. Mc-Keekins; from Marseilles, Mr. Creagh O'Moore.

Per *Fausang*, from Samarang, Mr. Walker and two children.

Per *Dilmante*, from Manila, Mr. J. God-chantz and Captain Braeker.

Per *Prinzess Irene*, for Hongkong, from Bremen, Messrs. Christian Witzke, Mr. and Mrs. Hinr. Bliefernicht; from Southampton, Messrs. L. Buckland, Jno. Millar, J. Sadler, R. W. Scott, J. Parkes, E. Jackson, J. W. Bly, D. Gow, T. F. Foyan, John Reidie, P. Hardmann, Misses Mabel E. Harston and A. Calver, Mrs. Joseland and children; from Genoa, Messrs. C. Heermann, G. Hoehne, G. Junker, Adalbert Gregor, Misses Lydia Borbein, Kath and Stener; from Naples, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Th. Reid; from Penang, Mrs. Michael, Sergt. Major A. E. Clark and Mr. F. Turton; from Singapore, Messrs. Wm. Smith, E. H. Nicoll, Lyone Smith, W. Lazarus, Isaac Chamis-koy, Misses Bertha Rinder and Golda Schinder-mann; for Shanghai, from Bremen, Messrs. Koestlin, G. Seeburger, R. Frendrich, Hartmann, Hintze, Aspirant Roessler, Dirange, Alexander Schaub, Mrs. F. Roehr and child, Miss Anna Grabowsky; from Antwerp, Mrs. Bertie von der Leithen, Misses von der Leithen; from South-ampton, Mr. and Mrs. Probst and children, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Taylor and children, Mrs. S. Road, Mrs. M. Elliott, Mrs. A. Knapp, Mrs. Ada Koerner, Messrs. Fred. H. Holland, F. Brum-field, and Olaf E. Nielsen; from Genoa, Mr. vom Moellendorff, Capt. Ceume, Dr. G. Nota, Mr. and Mrs. Zuern and child, Messrs. Hugo Schwer, Max Baars, H. Steffen, Carl Kring, Robert Kappler, Dollin, Lue Franz Pramann, Delullo, Mrs. Newcomb, Misses Johanna Bode, Babetta, and Kappler; from Naples, Mr. B. Dammaro; from Penang, Mr. Michael Braun, Miss Bertha Brandt; from Singapore, Messrs. Leon Barmen, E. Bromstage and H. Rosenthal; for Nagasaki, from Genoa, Mr. F. O. Walther; from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Hegaski; for Kobe, from Genoa, Mr. A. Greppi; from Naples, Mr. A. Oestmann; for Yokohama, from Bremen, Mr. Yahn; from Antwerp, Mr. Max Maultzsch; from Southampton, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. K. H. Hodgson and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. Poate and child, Mr. A. H. Dare and child, Messrs. Frank Heal, E. Gardner, T. Madeley, Misses O. Taku, Simple; from Genoa, General-Consul Dr. Ritter, Messrs. S. Pohl, Alfred Schmidt, F. R. Blerfuss, E. Wismar, Cesare Norsa, Mc-Lindskog, S. Ogawa, Miss A. Wismer; from Port Said, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips; from Ismailia, Mr. James T. Bacon; from Penang, Mr. Essaboy Faizullahoy; from Singapore, Rev. Leon Mertz.

Per *Taiwan*, from Shanghai, Mr. Symons.  
 Per *Duke of Fife*, from Tacoma, &c., Mr. Cox and child.

Per *Airlie*, from Japan, Mr. and Miss Mc-Williams and Mr. J. S. Northcote.

Per *Phra C. C. Kiao*, from Bangkok, &c., Mr. J. Weiss.

Per *Hongkong Maru*, from San Francisco, &c., Mr. H. A. and Mrs. Burke and two children, Mrs. M. Stephenson, Mr. Peter Bergevin, Mrs. Penrose, Mr. H. D. and Mrs. Keil and Mr. J. L. Uham.

Per *Socotra*, from Yokohama, Mr. J. R. M. Smith.

Per *Inaba Maru*, from Japan, for Hong-kong, Messrs. H. Hirose and A. W. Bann, Mrs. N. Yebisawa, Mr. L. Lauza; for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Campbell; for Colombo, Capt. and Mrs. R. Rilber Stuart; for Marseilles, Mr. S. Niwa, Mr. and Mrs. Stachan and infant, Mr. U. Hattori; for London, Mr. Thom Chodwick, Nurse Braybrooks, Messrs. S. Fujii, Burgess, Blood, W. R. Ackland, Cyrus, G. Hall and Fred Vaghan; for Antwerp, Mr. S. Seo.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Sobraon*, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Conner and child, Right Hon. Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G., Mr. Percival Landon; for Suez, Mr. F. W. Vaille; for Bom-bay, Mr. C. Jan Mahomed; for Brindisi, Messrs. Dudley J. B. Dupignac and H. Renck; for Mar-seilles, Mrs. Whitlow and infant and Mr. A. A. Johnson; for London, Mr. A. W. Whitlow, Lieut. and Comdr. H. D. Wilkin, R.N., Lieut. and Comdr. G. H. H. Holden, R.N., Lieut. L. W. Braithwaite, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. A. John-son, Mr. S. J. Robins, R.N., Lieut. L. H. Cro-vier, R.N., Mrs. Taylor, Mr. James Bajular, Mrs. Jenner and infant and Viscount Suidale; from Shanghai, for Colombo, Mr. G. H. Murray; for Bombay, Dr. Shepherd; for Marseilles, Miss James, Miss Ross and Mr. G. H. Reith; for London, Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Miss L. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Lutley and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. D'Arc, Mr. and Mrs. Bobby and infant, and Rev. H. Matthews.

Per *Loongsang*, for Manila, Mrs. M. A. Ren-nolds, Mrs. W. W. Gilbert, Messrs. P. B. Gil-berth and Hampton Howell and Miss Emilia Wise.

Per *Wokasa Maru*, for Japan, Messrs. S. Choh, K. Shiroki, E. H. Edwards, Miss Kendall, Baron Cloat, Major J. Oha, Lieuts. Bayoski and S. Aisaka, Messrs. R. Fujishima, S. Miyao, W. Gray, A. Kuri, Y. Yamaguchi, M. Ohashi, Capt. H. Inoguchi, Messrs. M. Hashi, U. Saitok, M. Sasamura, R. Fujisawa, G. F. Gardner, R. Hatta, Kimura, Mrs. Campbell, Messrs. S. Ha-ruta, Y. Sakuma, N. Nonoka, I. Uchino, J. Matsumoto, C. F. Uchi, M. Machida and Miss E. Gillet.

Per *Prinz Heinrich*, for Shanghai, from Bremen and ports of call, Capt. Blomeyer, Lieut. Hartmann, Mr. and Mrs. W. Holla, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rinkmann, Dr. Markull, Messrs. W. Feilker, Schroder, E. Schmidt, C. Walz, F. Kange, O. Finger, Tollot, W. Kohler, C. Wur-tine, K. Ehrhardt, C. D. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Ganther, Mr. and Mrs. H. Grun, Miss M. Walton, Mrs. Peters and child, Mrs. Carsburg, Mrs. G. Kleppel, Mrs. L. Niven, Mrs. E. Stellges, Miss Patterson, Messrs. H. Bass, M. Wolf, C. Weig, G. Bischoff, J. Benshausen, W. Sloan, A. Bannier, M. Bosone, Mr. and Mrs. A. Goldenburg, Miss D. Solomon, Messrs. N. Shearn, F. Swimowitz, L. Albin, M. Canwerz, B. Sterer, A. Riner, A. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kleinmann, Mr. and Mrs. S. Grossmann, Mrs. C. Villner, Mrs. S. Hausner and Mrs. S. Wisemann; for Japan, Mr. and Mrs. Keswick, Rev. G. R. Weelrows and family, Miss Churchill, Miss E. Karsiner, Lieut.-Col. Churchill, Rev. H. C. Warren and family, Mr. B. Brooks, Miss G. A. Reid, Messrs. R. Hastedt, Rawlings, E. Holste, A. Hosch, W. Sloan, M. C. Warken-berg, K. Hyrma, T. M. Welsch, Misses A. M. Cox, E. Fox and Bosanquet; from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Capt. Schulz, Dr. Marshall, Dr. Macaulay, Mrs. M. Stanford, Messrs. F. Kirch-hoff, L. Kell, T. H. Sawyer, Legroes, O. Romani, E. Romani, V. Oaynyande and Giraudi; for Nagasaki, Messrs. S. Jeanni and J. H. Barton; for Kobe, Mr. R. Strantzen.

Per *Bengal*, for Shanghai, from Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Lovatt, Messrs. Thomas McEwen, H. S. Pennell, K. H. Benson, F. W.

Twigg, R. G. Ryan, B. F. Crossmah, J. W. Howard, R. Viney and Sub-Lieut. J. Jones; from London, Mr. W. Brandon, Mrs. Harris and child and Mr. J. McKechnie; from Marseilles, Mrs. O'Moore Creagh.

Per *Gaelic*, for Shanghai, Mr. G. H. May, Miss H. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. John Fowler and Master Marius Fowler; for Nagasaki, Mr. G. Russell Frampton; for Kobe, Mr. H. Simmons; for San Francisco, Messrs. A. Rouse and J. W. Phillips; for Tacoma, Messrs. Geo. Campbell and Geo. Walker, Miss Kate Walker and Master Wm. Walker; for London, Messrs. Chas. Clift, W. P. G. Runington, J. Eslick and Capt. A. Campbell.

Per *Paz*, for Iloilo, Messrs E. Jalandoni and E. Jaranillo.

Per *Prinzess Irene*, from Bremen and ports of call, for Shanghai, Messrs. F. Kohr, Kostlin, G. Seeburger, R. Frendrich, Hartmann, Hentze, E. A. Probst, H. Schwer, H. Steffens, M. Baars, P. Zurn, Dr. G. Noto, Messrs. v. Mollendorf, A. Grobowsky, A. Schaub, A. Rossler, Drange, B. v. de Leithen, F. H. Holland, J. Brumfield, K. A. Kverner, W. Taylor, O. Nilsen, Miss Elliott, Mrs. Newcomb, Miss Zurn; Messrs. C. Kring, R. Kappler, D. H. Lu, F. Pramann, J. Bode, B. Damaro, Delnelo, M. Groen, B. Groen, L. Barmann, E. Brombage, and H. Rosenthal; for Nagasaki, Mrs. Hegashi and Mrs. O. Walter; for Hiogo, Messrs. A. Greppi and A. Oestmann; for Yokohama, Messrs. F. Heal, G. v. Hodgson, W. Poate, A. H. Dare, S. Pohl, A. Schmidt, F. R. Bleifuso, E. Wismar, A. Wismar, G. M. Phillips, James J. Bacon, Consul Dr. Ritter, Mrs. Simpson, Messrs. A. John, M. Maultz, E. Gardner, J. Madely, C. Norsa, McLindskog, Sogawa, E. Faizullahoy, O. Tako and L. Mertz; from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Messrs. E. Schmidt, E. Paizes, F. Barnett, C. Isaaciano, D. Isaaciano, W. C. Wood, F. M. Cruz, B. Stern, A. Bogiazis, Mr. and Mrs. R. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Goldenburg, Mrs. Weidmann and Miss M. Walton; for Nagasaki, Mr. T. Malster; for Kobe, Mr. W. Pinney; for Yokohama, Mr. E. Horstmazen.

Per *Konig Albert*, from Japan, for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Denniske, Mrs. and Miss Tanaka, Mr. A. W. Geekie; for Colombo, Mr. von Below; for Port Said, Lieut. Theileh, Messrs. Goro-dewsky, Gawriloff, Jackson, Sokoloff, Maljamn, Sebrakoff, Packeroff, P. Puschoke, Gotowshuk and Konstantin; for Naples, Messrs. Tadeoff, S. Vaseli, N. Kosigin and A. Kosigin; for Genoa, Consul and Mrs. Hagen and child, Capt. Lans, Capt. Domoshiroff, Mrs. Raggi and child, Mr. Pohl, Mr. and Mrs. Woolfall, Mr. and Mrs. Seyffarth, and Mr. Fleener; for London, Mrs. Forbes; for Southampton, Mrs. Whitall; for Hamburg, Messrs. Zimmermann, Burgmann, Rabos, H. Inada and T. Vontobel; from Shang-hai, for Singapore, Mr. Rosenthal; for Genoa, Messrs. E. Denegri, A. Scagliotti, G. Pallavis-nio, E. Blohm, Cartani, W. J. Tyack, Basso, Mrs. Smith and child, Mrs. Brandt, Dr. Damann, Mrs. Huss and child and Miss M. Mayer; for London, Messrs. H. M. Pereira, W. S. Dupree, Rob. W. Williams, Miss E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Lester and child and Miss E. Ruske; for Antwerp, Mr. H. Gerard; for Bremerhaven, Mrs. A. Knippel; for Hamburg, Messrs. Lasan, Langkabel and Koenig; from Hong-kong, for Singapore, Mrs. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Braunstein, Messrs. Gillott, Bonoles, N. Rossmuller; for Colombo, Messrs. J. B. Metcalf, L. T. Blanding; for Port Said, Mr. and Mrs. E. Goetz; for Naples, Lieut. O' Neill; for Genoa, Mrs. W. Whiley, Miss Drum, Dr. Franke, Messrs. Melbye, F. W. Kegel; for London, Messrs. Egerton (2), Messrs. Jackson, Jones, Aston, Vulliamy; for Antwerp, Messrs. G. Gambers, van Mervenee; for Bremen, Messrs. H. Weinert, O. Frenzel; for Penang, Mr. F. Furton.

Per *Yuenang*, for Manila, Misses E. E. Underwood and Laura Yeamans, Mrs. R. Ho-ward and Mr. N. Abello.

Per *Diamante*, for Manila, Messrs. Meyer Schneer, Y. Saez, D. Laprieta, B. Metharam, F. J. Figueras, Mrs. R. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Blowman, Mr. and Mrs. G. Tanaka, Messrs. A. W. Fergusson, E. C. McCullough, Ronald Mc-Cullough, W. Leon Pepperman, Miss East, Mrs. F. R. Day and Mr. Lhansa.

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